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## Road Rules – Victoria

*Road Rules - Victoria*

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## **Reader's Guide**

### ***Aim of the Guide***

The aim of this Guide is to help you to understand the Road Rules—Victoria (“the Road Rules”) and the way they apply to different kinds of roads, vehicles and road users. The Guide also gives information on the structure of the Road Rules.

As a matter of law, the Guide is not part of the Road Rules.

### ***The Road Rules***

The Road Rules provide rules to be followed by all road users.

They are part of a national scheme to provide uniform road laws throughout Australia.

## **How to use the Road Rules**

### ***1. Contents and dictionary***

The contents at the beginning of the Road Rules will help you to find particular rules or groups of rules that you may be interested in. They may also be helpful in giving you an overview of the structure of the Road Rules.

The dictionary at the end of the Road Rules defines words and expressions that have special meanings in the Road Rules. It includes words and expressions that are defined elsewhere in the Road Rules.

### ***2. Application of the Road Rules and some key concepts***

The application of the Road Rules and some key concepts are explained in Part 2 of the Road Rules. You will need to understand Part 2 to apply the Road Rules properly.

### ***Roads and road related areas***

The Road Rules apply to vehicles, animals and persons on roads and “road related areas”. “Road related areas” are areas like footpaths, nature strips and parking areas. The Road Rules generally apply to road related areas in the same way as they apply to roads.

In the Road Rules, a reference to a “road” generally includes road related areas. If a particular rule does not apply to road related areas, or applies only to road related areas, this will be stated in the rule.

### ***Drivers and riders***

The Road Rules are generally expressed to apply to drivers of vehicles, since they are the largest category of road users. A driver is the person driving or otherwise in control of a vehicle. For example, a person steering and pushing a stalled motor vehicle would be in control of the vehicle and be the “driver”.

*Road Rules - Victoria*

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Persons riding, or otherwise in control of, motor bikes or animal-drawn vehicles, or riding bicycles or animals, are called “riders”, rather than drivers. The Road Rules generally apply to them in the same way as they apply to drivers.

In the Road Rules, a reference to a “driver” generally includes a rider. If a particular rule does not apply to riders, or applies only to particular kinds of riders, this is stated in the rule.

The definition of a “vehicle” (also in Part 2) is very broad and is not exhaustive. It includes, for example, motorised wheelchairs that can travel over 10 kilometres per hour. However, it does not include trains. The driving of trains is not covered by the Road Rules. A reference in the Road Rules to a vehicle does not include wheeled recreational devices or wheeled toys. Riders of wheeled recreational devices and wheeled toys are treated as pedestrians.

Although most of the Road Rules apply to vehicles of all kinds and to both drivers and riders, there are some rules that apply only to particular drivers or riders. For example, the Road Rules in Part 15 apply only to bicycle riders, and the Road Rules in Part 17 apply only to the drivers of trams and public buses.

***Pedestrians***

It is not appropriate to apply the Road Rules to persons in control of some kinds of vehicles as if they were drivers of conventional motor vehicles. For this reason, some persons who might otherwise come within the definition of “driver” are treated as pedestrians. For example, a person pushing a motorised wheelchair is treated as a pedestrian.

The Road Rules that apply to pedestrians are in Part 14.

**3. *Diagrams of traffic signs***

Diagrams of all traffic signs mentioned in the Road Rules are shown in alphabetical order in Schedules 2 and 3 at the end of the Road Rules. The traffic signs in Schedule 2 are those in the relevant Australian Standard (AS 1742) as well as some existing non-standard signs in common use that will continue to be used and some new signs. The traffic signs in Schedule 3 are alternative signs still in use in Victoria, but are being phased out.

Diagrams of signs have also been included after particular rules to help you identify the signs when reading the Road Rules.

A number of traffic signs have 2 or more permitted versions. Notes to the diagrams of signs included in particular rules will tell you if there are other permitted versions of the signs or if the signs can have other permitted features. For example, there is more than one permitted version of a *speed-limit sign*. Also, a *speed-limit sign* can have a different number. Notes to the diagram of the sign in Part 3 will tell you about these things.

Diagrams (including diagrams that are examples) are part of the Road Rules.

*Road Rules - Victoria*

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**4. Notes and examples**

Notes are used throughout the Road Rules. They may tell you that certain terms are defined (and where they are defined), draw your attention to other relevant rules, or help in other ways. The notes are not part of the Road Rules.

Examples are also given throughout the Road Rules, sometimes by explanation and sometimes by diagrams. They are not exhaustive. Examples are part of the Road Rules.

**5. Structure and language**

The following points may assist you in reading and understanding the Road Rules.

***Arrangement of rules***

Rules have been grouped in Parts and Divisions so that rules on the same subject are, as far as possible, together. However, some kinds of rules are relevant in many different situations. For example, in addition to the general give way rules in Part 7, giving way at traffic lights is dealt with in Part 6 (which deals with traffic lights) and giving way at roundabouts is dealt with in Part 9 (which deals with roundabouts). This arrangement gives drivers a more complete picture of their obligations at traffic lights and roundabouts.

Notes at the beginning of a Part, or with an application provision, will tell you where other rules on the subject can be found.

***Structure of rules***

The Road Rules often deal with complex situations. For this reason the more complex rules set out, in order—

- the rule (that is what must, or must not, be done in the situation covered by the rule)
- the exceptions to the rule
- any other information needed for the application of the rule (for example, particular definitions).

This enables the reader to see the rule set out in the simplest and clearest way.

***Exemptions***

In addition to exemptions that may be set out in a rule, there are a number of general exemptions. Trams, for example, are exempted from the operation of a number of Parts in the Road Rules because they run on fixed tracks. The list of exceptions for trams is in Part 19 (Exemptions). Also, in Part 19 there are, for example, a number of general exemptions for police and emergency vehicles and for other vehicles and drivers in particular situations.

*Road Rules - Victoria*

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**Definitions included in a rule**

Most definitions of words and expressions are given in the dictionary. However, some terms are defined in the text of a rule. This is generally done where the word or expression is used only in that rule and nowhere else in the Road Rules. In addition, some definitions, particularly of areas or lengths of road that are established by traffic signs or road markings, are complex or need diagrams to be fully understood. They are placed with the basic rule that deals with the area or length of road, so that the rule and the definition (with any accompanying diagrams) can be seen and understood together. For example, see the definitions of **bicycle path** and **separated footpath** in rule 239. This also means there is no need for diagrams of the signs to appear in the dictionary as well as at the end of the rule and in the Schedules. The definitions are, however, signposted in the dictionary at the end of the Road Rules. Notes are also included in relevant rules drawing attention to these definitions.

**Use of the terms “vehicle” and “road” in a rule**

Because of the way “driver” is defined, it is generally not necessary to say “the driver of a vehicle” or mention the driver’s vehicle in a rule.

In the same way, because the Road Rules apply only to roads and road related areas, it is not generally necessary to say in a rule that something must, or must not, be done, “on a road”, except where the kind of road, or the place on a road, is relevant to the rule or it is necessary to exclude road related areas.

**Use of the terms “bus” and “public bus”**

If a rule is directed to the driver of a public bus, the term “public bus” is used in the rule, and the rule applies only to public buses. For examples, see Part 17 (Additional rules for drivers of trams and public buses). However, if a rule directs a driver of any vehicle to take or not take some action in relation to a bus, the term “bus” is used and the rule applies to buses of all kinds. This is because, although the rule is primarily intended to apply to public buses, a public bus may not be marked in a way that makes it distinguishable from a non-public bus, and it is preferable from the point of view of road safety that the driver treat any bus as a public bus. For examples see Part 11, Division 7 (Passing trams and safety zones). There are also some rules that refer specifically to the drivers of all buses.

**Use of the term “does not apply” in relation to a rule**

A rule may say that it does not apply to a driver of a particular kind, or in a particular situation. This does not mean, however, that another rule will not apply to the driver in the same situation. An example is rule 95 (Emergency stopping lane only signs). A bicycle rider does not commit an offence under rule 95 by riding in an emergency stopping lane, because the rule expressly states that it does not apply to bicycle riders. However, the rider may still commit an offence by riding in the emergency stopping lane if a *no bicycles sign* applies to the lane (see rule 252 (No bicycles signs and markings)).

*Road Rules - Victoria*

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***Use of present tense for some actions***

The Road Rules may say that a driver “is turning” at an intersection. The use of the present tense is intended to cover both the present and future aspects of the present tense. That is, it refers to a driver who is preparing to make the turn as well as a driver who is in the course of making the turn. The context will make this clear in the rule.

***Obligation to give way***

There are a number of rules requiring a driver to give way to another driver or a pedestrian. However, under the Road Rules the other driver or pedestrian does not have a “right” of way. Indeed, in some situations, a number of drivers may be required to give way to each other, e.g. at an intersection with a *stop sign* or *give way sign* on more than 1 of the intersecting roads. Similarly, although a driver may be required to give way to a pedestrian, the pedestrian is required under rule 236(1) not to cause a traffic hazard by moving into the driver’s path.

***Other aids to using and understanding the Road Rules***

Part 20 of the Road Rules explains how traffic signs, traffic signals, road markings and other traffic control devices on roads must comply with the Road Rules to be legally effective. The Part also explains the way traffic control devices apply to lengths of road and areas, and also to drivers and other road users. Traffic signs and signals generally apply to a person if they face the person, but there are exceptions.

Part 21 of the Road Rules contains a number of provisions to put certain legal issues beyond doubt. They enable the language and concepts in the Road Rules to be expressed more simply.

***Other road laws***

The Road Rules do not provide all the Road Rules to be followed by road users. Other rules applying to road users are to be found in other laws. For example, other laws deal with drink-driving. Some of these other rules are indicated by notes in the Road Rules.

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## Road Rules - Victoria

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### INTRODUCTION

The following document entitled "Road Rules—Victoria" is published by the Roads Corporation ("VicRoads") to enable the contents to be adopted as law in Victoria.

This will occur when proposed Regulations to be made under the **Road Safety Act 1986** come into force.

The Road Rules—Victoria are the Victorian edition of the Australian Road Rules developed by the National Road Transport Commission and endorsed by Commonwealth and State Ministers in the Australian Transport Council.

The need for a Victorian edition arises from the fact that the National Rules leave certain matters to the individual States and Territories. These include matters such as the level of fines for offences and matters on which there are varying practices in Australia at present and which for the present do not need to be nationally uniform.

The Victorian edition fills in these gaps but otherwise closely follows the national draft so as to substantially achieve the Governments' objective of national uniformity or consistency. Several rules have been deferred until 2005 because of the need for line marking and other infrastructure changes to be made.

Publication in the Victoria Government Gazette ensures that the document is readily available to the public at reasonable cost and that its authenticity will be readily accepted in the courts in accordance with the **Evidence Act 1958**.

The Regulations proposed to be made under the Road Safety Act will determine when the Road Rules—Victoria come into force, what future amendments are to apply and when any such amendments are to take effect.

It is proposed that the version of the Road Rules—Victoria as amended and in force for the time being, will be available to the public at the VicRoads internet site at <http://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au>

**COLIN JORDAN**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**  
**ROADS CORPORATION**

*Road Rules - Victoria*

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Road Rules - Victoria

Rule	TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
Reader's Guide		
Part 1	Introductory	
Division 1	General	
1	Road Rules . . . . .	.1
2	Commencement . . . . .	.1
3	Object of the Road Rules . . . . .	.1
Division 2	Some features of the Road Rules	
4	Definitions—the dictionary etc. . . . .	.1
5	Diagrams . . . . .	.2
6	Examples . . . . .	.2
7	Headings . . . . .	.2
8	Notes . . . . .	.2
9	Reader's Guide . . . . .	.2
10	Offences . . . . .	.2
Part 2	Application of the Road Rules	
Division 1	Roads and road related areas	
11	Road Rules apply to vehicles and road users on roads and road related areas . . . . .	.3
12	What is a road . . . . .	.3
13	What is a road related area . . . . .	.4
Division 2	Road users and vehicles	
14	Road users . . . . .	.4
15	What is a vehicle . . . . .	.4
16	Who is a driver . . . . .	.5
17	Who is a rider . . . . .	.5
18	Who is a pedestrian . . . . .	.6
19	References to driver includes rider etc. . . . .	.6
Part 3	Speed-limits	
20	Obedying the speed-limit . . . . .	.7
21	Speed-limit where a speed-limit sign applies . . . . .	.7
22	Speed-limit in a speed-limited area . . . . .	.8
23	Speed-limit in a school zone . . . . .	.9
24	Speed-limit in a shared zone . . . . .	.10
25	Speed-limit elsewhere . . . . .	.11
Rule		Page

## Road Rules - Victoria

---

### Part 4 Making turns

#### Division 1 Left turns at intersections

26	Division does not apply to certain turns	12
27	Starting a left turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)	12
28	Starting a left turn from a multi-lane road	13
29	Making a left turn as indicated by a road marking	16

#### Division 2 Right turns (except hook turns) at intersections

30	Division does not apply to certain turns	16
31	Starting a right turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)	17
32	Starting a right turn from a multi-lane road	19
33	Making a right turn	20

#### Division 3 Hook turns at intersections

34	Making a hook turn at a hook turn only sign	22
35	Optional hook turn by a bicycle rider	23
36	Bicycle rider making a hook turn contrary to no hook turn by bicycles sign	24

#### Division 4 U-turns

37	Beginning a U-turn	24
38	Giving way when making a U-turn	25
39	Making a U-turn contrary to a no U-turn sign	25
40	Making a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights	26
41	Making a U-turn at an intersection without traffic lights	26
42	Starting a U-turn at an intersection	26

#### Division 5 Turns into or from road related areas or adjacent land

43	Starting and making turns	27
----	---------------------------	----

### Part 5 Change of direction and stop signals

#### Division 1 Change of direction signals

44	Division does not apply to entering or leaving a roundabout	28
45	What is changing direction	28
46	Giving a left change of direction signal	29
47	How to give a left change of direction signal	30
48	Giving a right change of direction signal	30
49	How to give a right change of direction signal	31
50	How to give a right change of direction signal by giving a hand signal	31
51	When use of direction indicator lights permitted	31

## Road Rules - Victoria

---

### Division 2 Stop signals

52	Division does not apply to bicycle riders or certain tram drivers .....	32
53	Giving a stop signal .....	32
54	How to give a stop signal .....	32
55	How to give a stop signal by giving a hand signal .....	32

### Part 6 Traffic lights and twin red lights

#### Division 1 Obeying traffic lights

56	Stopping for a red traffic light or arrow .....	34
57	Stopping for a yellow traffic light or arrow .....	35
58	Exceptions to stopping for a red or yellow traffic light .....	36
59	Proceeding through a red traffic light .....	37
60	Proceeding through a red traffic arrow .....	37
61	Proceeding when traffic lights or arrows at an intersection change to yellow or red .....	38

#### Division 2 Giving way at traffic lights

62	Giving way when turning at an intersection with traffic lights .....	39
63	Giving way at an intersection with traffic lights not operating or only partly operating .....	40
64	Giving way at a flashing yellow traffic arrow at an intersection .....	41
65	Giving way at a marked foot crossing (except at an intersection) with a flashing yellow traffic light .....	42

#### Division 3 Twin red lights (except at level crossings)

66	Stopping for twin red lights (except at level crossings) .....	42
----	--	----

### Part 7 Giving way

#### Division 1 Places with stop signs, stop lines, give way signs or give way lines

67	Stopping and giving way at a stop sign or stop line at an intersection without traffic lights .....	44
68	Stopping and giving way at a stop sign or stop line at other places .....	46
69	Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at an intersection .....	47
70	Giving way at a give way sign at a bridge or length of narrow road .....	50
71	Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at other places .....	50

## Road Rules - Victoria

---

<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Intersections without traffic lights, stop signs, stop lines, give way signs or give way lines</b>	
72	Giving way at an intersection (except a T-intersection or roundabout) . . . . .	51
73	Giving way at a T-intersection . . . . .	56
<b>Division 3</b>	<b>Entering or leaving road related areas and adjacent land</b>	
74	Giving way when entering a road from a road related area or adjacent land . . . . .	59
75	Giving way when entering a road related area or adjacent land from a road . . . . .	60
<b>Division 4</b>	<b>Keeping clear of and giving way to particular vehicles</b>	
76	Keeping clear of trams travelling in tram lanes etc. . . . .	62
77	Giving way to buses . . . . .	62
78	Keeping clear of police and emergency vehicles . . . . .	63
79	Giving way to police and emergency vehicles . . . . .	64
<b>Division 5</b>	<b>Crossings and shared zones</b>	
80	Stopping at a children's crossing . . . . .	64
81	Giving way at a pedestrian crossing . . . . .	66
82	Overtaking or passing a vehicle at a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing . . . . .	67
83	Giving way to pedestrians in a shared zone . . . . .	68
<b>Division 6</b>	<b>Other give way rules</b>	
84	Giving way when driving through a break in a dividing strip . . . . .	68
85	Giving way on a painted island . . . . .	70
86	Giving way in median turning bays . . . . .	71
87	Giving way when moving from a side or shoulder of the road or a median strip parking area . . . . .	72
<b>Part 8</b>	<b>Traffic signs and road markings</b>	
<b>Division 1</b>	<b>Traffic signs and road markings at intersections</b>	
88	Left turn signs . . . . .	74
89	Right turn signs . . . . .	75
90	No turns signs . . . . .	76
91	No left turn and no right turn signs . . . . .	76
92	Traffic lane arrows . . . . .	77
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>

Road Rules - Victoria

<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Traffic signs and road markings generally</b>	
93	No overtaking or passing signs . . . . .	78
94	No overtaking on bridge signs . . . . .	79
95	Emergency stopping lane only signs . . . . .	79
96	Keep clear markings . . . . .	80
97	Road access signs . . . . .	81
98	One-way signs . . . . .	82
99	Keep left and keep right signs . . . . .	83
100	No entry signs . . . . .	84
101	Hand-held stop signs . . . . .	84
<b>Division 3</b>	<b>Signs for trucks, buses and other large vehicles</b>	
102	* * * * *	
103	* * * * *	
104	No trucks signs . . . . .	85
105	Trucks must enter signs . . . . .	86
106	No buses signs . . . . .	86
107	Buses must enter signs . . . . .	87
108	Trucks and buses low gear signs . . . . .	87
<b>Part 9</b>	<b>Roundabouts</b>	
109	What is a roundabout . . . . .	89
110	Meaning of halfway around a roundabout . . . . .	89
111	Entering a roundabout from a multi-lane road or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction . . . . .	89
112	Giving a left change of direction signal when entering a roundabout . . . . .	92
113	Giving a right change of direction signal when entering a roundabout . . . . .	93
114	Giving way when entering or driving in a roundabout . . . . .	93
115	Driving in a roundabout to the left of the central traffic island . . . . .	94
116	Obeying traffic lane arrows when driving in or leaving a roundabout . . . . .	94
117	Giving a change of direction signal when changing marked lanes or lines of traffic in a roundabout . . . . .	95
118	Giving a left change of direction signal when leaving a roundabout . . . . .	95
119	Giving way by the rider of a bicycle or animal to a vehicle leaving a roundabout . . . . .	96
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>

## Road Rules - Victoria

---

### Part 10 Level crossings

120	What is a level crossing . . . . .	97
121	Stopping and giving way at a stop sign at a level crossing . . . . .	97
122	Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at a level crossing . . . . .	98
123	Entering a level crossing when a train or tram is approaching etc. . . . .	98
124	Leaving a level crossing . . . . .	99

### Part 11 Keeping left, overtaking and other driving rules

#### Division 1 General

125	Unreasonably obstructing drivers or pedestrians . . . . .	100
126	Keeping a safe distance behind vehicles . . . . .	100
127	Keeping a minimum distance between long vehicles . . . . .	100
128	Entering blocked intersections . . . . .	101

#### Division 2 Keeping to the left

129	Keeping to the far left side of a road . . . . .	101
130	Keeping to the left on a multi-lane road . . . . .	102
131	Keeping to the left of oncoming vehicles . . . . .	103
132	Keeping to the left of the centre of a road or the dividing line . . . . .	104
133	Exceptions to keeping to the left of the centre of a road . . . . .	106
134	Exceptions to keeping to the left of a dividing line . . . . .	106
135	Keeping to the left of a median strip . . . . .	108
136	Driving on a one-way service road . . . . .	108
137	Keeping off a dividing strip . . . . .	109
138	Keeping off a painted island . . . . .	109
139	Exceptions for avoiding obstructions on a road . . . . .	110

#### Division 3 Overtaking

140	No overtaking unless safe to do so . . . . .	111
141	No overtaking etc to the left of a vehicle . . . . .	111
142	No overtaking to the right of a vehicle turning right etc. . . . .	112
143	Passing or overtaking a vehicle displaying a do not overtake turning vehicle sign . . . . .	112
144	Keeping a safe distance when overtaking . . . . .	113
145	Driver being overtaken not to increase speed . . . . .	113

### Rule

### Page

#### Division 4 Driving in marked lanes or lines of traffic

## Road Rules - Victoria

---

146	Driving within a single marked lane or line of traffic . . . . .	114
147	* * * * *	
148	Giving way when moving from one marked lane or line of traffic to another marked lane or line of traffic . . . . .	115
149	Giving way when lines of traffic merge into a single line of traffic . . . . .	116
150	Driving on or across a continuous white edge line . . . . .	117
151	Riding a motor bike or bicycle alongside more than 1 other rider . . . . .	118
<b>Division 5</b>	<b>Obeying overhead lane control devices applying to marked lanes</b>	
152	Complying with overhead lane control devices . . . . .	119
<b>Division 6</b>	<b>Driving in marked lanes designated for special purposes</b>	
153	Bicycle lanes . . . . .	120
154	Bus lanes . . . . .	121
155	Tram lanes . . . . .	121
156	Transit lanes . . . . .	122
157	Truck lanes . . . . .	123
158	Exceptions to driving in special purpose lanes etc. . . . .	124
159	Marked lanes required to be used by particular kinds of vehicles . . . . .	125
<b>Division 7</b>	<b>Passing trams and safety zones</b>	
160	Passing or overtaking a tram that is not at or near the left side of a road . . . . .	126
161	Passing or overtaking a tram at or near the left side of a road . . . . .	127
162	Driving past a safety zone . . . . .	127
163	Driving past the rear of a stopped tram . . . . .	128
164	Giving way to pedestrians crossing the road near a stopped tram . . . . .	128
<b>Part 12</b>	<b>Restrictions on stopping and parking</b>	
<b>Division 1</b>	<b>General</b>	
165	Stopping in an emergency etc or to comply with another rule . . . . .	130
166	Application of Part to bicycles . . . . .	131
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>Division 2</b>	<b>No stopping and no parking signs and road markings</b>	

*Road Rules - Victoria*


---

167	No stopping signs . . . . .	131
168	No parking signs . . . . .	131
169	No stopping on a road with a yellow edge line . . . . .	132
<b>Division 3</b>	<b>Stopping at intersections and crossings</b>	
170	Stopping in or near an intersection . . . . .	133
171	Stopping on or near a children's crossing . . . . .	134
172	Stopping on or near a pedestrian crossing (except at an intersection) . . . . .	136
173	Stopping on or near a marked foot crossing (except at an intersection) . . . . .	137
174	Stopping at or near bicycle crossing lights (except at an intersection) . . . . .	137
175	Stopping on or near a level crossing . . . . .	138
<b>Division 4</b>	<b>Stopping on clearways and freeways and in emergency stopping lanes</b>	
176	Stopping on a clearway . . . . .	139
177	Stopping on a freeway . . . . .	140
178	Stopping in an emergency stopping lane . . . . .	141
<b>Division 5</b>	<b>Stopping in zones for particular vehicles</b>	
179	Stopping in a loading zone . . . . .	141
180	Stopping in a truck zone . . . . .	142
181	Stopping in a works zone . . . . .	143
182	Stopping in a taxi zone . . . . .	143
183	Stopping in a bus zone . . . . .	144
184	Stopping in a minibus zone . . . . .	144
185	Stopping in a permit zone . . . . .	145
186	Stopping in a mail zone . . . . .	145
<b>Division 6</b>	<b>Other places where stopping is restricted</b>	
187	Stopping in a bus lane, tram lane, transit lane, truck lane or on tram tracks . . . . .	146
188	Stopping in a shared zone . . . . .	147
189	Double parking . . . . .	147
190	Stopping in or near a safety zone . . . . .	148
191	Stopping near an obstruction . . . . .	149
192	Stopping on a bridge or in a tunnel etc. . . . .	149
193	Stopping on a crest or curve outside a built-up area . . . . .	150
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>
194	Stopping near a fire hydrant etc. . . . .	151
195	Stopping at or near a bus stop . . . . .	152



## Road Rules - Victoria

---

196	Stopping at or near a tram stop .....	152
197	Stopping on a path, dividing strip or nature strip .....	153
198	Obstructing access to and from a footpath, driveway etc. ....	153
199	Stopping near a postbox .....	154
200	Stopping on roads—heavy and long vehicles .....	155
201	Stopping on a road with bicycle parking sign .....	155
202	Stopping on a road with motor bike parking sign .....	156
203	Stopping in a parking area for people with disabilities .....	156
<b>Division 7</b>	<b>Permissive parking signs and parking fees</b>	
204	Meaning of certain information on or with permissive parking signs .....	158
205	Parking for longer than indicated .....	159
206	Time extension for people with disabilities .....	160
207	Parking where fees are payable .....	160
<b>Division 8</b>	<b>Parallel parking</b>	
208	Parallel parking on a road (except in a median strip parking area) .....	161
209	Parallel parking in a median strip parking area .....	163
<b>Division 9</b>	<b>Angle parking</b>	
210	Angle parking .....	163
<b>Division 10</b>	<b>Other parking related rules</b>	
211	Parking in parking bays .....	166
212	Entering and leaving a median strip parking area .....	167
213	Making a motor vehicle secure .....	168
<b>Part 13</b>	<b>Lights and warning devices</b>	
<b>Division 1</b>	<b>Lights on vehicles (except bicycles, animals and animal-drawn vehicles)</b>	
214	Division does not apply to riders of bicycles, animals or animal-drawn vehicles .....	169
215	Using lights when driving at night or in hazardous weather conditions .....	169
216	Towing a vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions .....	170
217	Using rear fog lights .....	171
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>
218	Using headlights on high-beam .....	171
219	Lights not to be used to dazzle other road users .....	172

## Road Rules - Victoria

220	Using lights on vehicles that are stopped .....	172
221	Using hazard warning lights .....	173
222	Using warning lights on buses carrying children .....	174
<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Lights on animal-drawn vehicles</b>	
223	Using lights when riding an animal-drawn vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions .....	174
<b>Division 3</b>	<b>Horns</b>	
224	Using horns and similar warning devices .....	175
225	* * * * *	
<b>Division 4</b>	<b>Portable warning triangles for heavy vehicles</b>	
226	Heavy vehicles to be equipped with portable warning triangles .....	175
227	Using portable warning triangles .....	175
<b>Part 14</b>	<b>Rules for pedestrians</b>	
<b>Division 1</b>	<b>General</b>	
228	No pedestrians signs .....	177
229	Pedestrians on a road with a road access sign .....	177
230	Crossing a road—general .....	178
231	Crossing a road at pedestrian lights .....	179
232	Crossing a road at traffic lights .....	180
233	Crossing a road to or from a tram .....	181
234	Crossing a road on or near a crossing for pedestrians .....	181
235	Crossing a level crossing .....	183
236	Pedestrians not to cause a traffic hazard or obstruction .....	183
237	Getting on or into a moving vehicle .....	184
238	Pedestrians travelling along a road (except in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy) .....	184
239	Pedestrians on a bicycle path or separated footpath .....	185
<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Rules for persons travelling in or on wheeled recreational devices and wheeled toys</b>	
240	Wheeled recreational devices and toys not to be used on certain roads .....	188
241	Travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy on a road .....	188
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>
242	Travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy on a footpath or shared path .....	188

## Road Rules - Victoria

---

243	Travelling on rollerblades etc on a bicycle path or separated footpath . . . . .	190
244	Holding onto a moving vehicle . . . . .	190

### Part 15 Additional rules for bicycle riders

245	Riding a bicycle . . . . .	191
246	Carrying people on a bicycle . . . . .	191
247	Riding in a bicycle lane on a road . . . . .	192
248	No riding across a road on a crossing . . . . .	192
249	Riding on a separated footpath . . . . .	192
250	Riding on a footpath or shared path . . . . .	192
251	Riding to the left of oncoming bicycle riders on a path . . . . .	193
252	No bicycles signs and markings . . . . .	193
253	Bicycle riders not to cause a traffic hazard . . . . .	194
254	Bicycles being towed etc. . . . .	194
255	Riding too close to the rear of a motor vehicle . . . . .	195
256	Bicycle helmets . . . . .	195
257	Riding with a person on a bicycle trailer . . . . .	196
258	Equipment on a bicycle . . . . .	196
259	Riding at night . . . . .	197
260	Stopping for a red bicycle crossing light . . . . .	197
261	Stopping for a yellow bicycle crossing light . . . . .	198
262	Proceeding when bicycle crossing lights change to yellow or red . . . . .	198

### Part 16 Rules for persons travelling in or on vehicles

263	Application of Part to persons in or on trams . . . . .	199
264	Wearing of seatbelts by drivers . . . . .	199
265	Wearing of seatbelts by passengers 16 years old, or older . . . . .	199
266	Wearing of seatbelts by passengers under 16 years old . . . . .	200
267	Exemptions from wearing seatbelts . . . . .	201
268	How persons must travel in or on a motor vehicle . . . . .	202
269	Opening doors and getting out of a vehicle etc. . . . .	203
270	Wearing motor bike helmets . . . . .	204
271	Riding on motor bikes . . . . .	204
272	Interfering with the driver's control of the vehicle etc. . . . .	205

### Rule

### Page

### Part 17 Additional rules for drivers of trams and public buses

*Road Rules - Victoria*

---

<b>Division 1</b>	<b>Trams</b>	
273	Division also applies to public buses travelling along tram tracks . . . . .	206
274	Stopping for a red T light . . . . .	206
275	Stopping for a yellow T light . . . . .	207
276	Exception to stopping for a red or yellow T light . . . . .	207
277	Proceeding after stopping for a red or yellow T light . . . . .	207
278	Proceeding when a red traffic light and a white T light or white traffic arrow is showing . . . . .	207
279	Proceeding when a white T light or white traffic arrow is no longer showing . . . . .	208
<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Public buses</b>	
280	Division does not apply to public buses travelling long tram tracks . . . . .	209
281	Stopping for a red B light . . . . .	209
282	Stopping for a yellow B light . . . . .	209
283	Exception to stopping for a red or yellow B light . . . . .	210
284	Proceeding after stopping for a red or yellow B light . . . . .	210
285	Proceeding when a red traffic light and a white B light or white traffic arrow is showing . . . . .	210
286	Proceeding when a white B light or white traffic arrow is no longer showing . . . . .	211
<b>Part 18</b>	<b>Miscellaneous road rules</b>	
<b>Division 1</b>	<b>Miscellaneous rules for drivers</b>	
287	Duties of a driver involved in a crash . . . . .	213
288	Driving on a path . . . . .	214
289	Driving on a nature strip . . . . .	215
290	Driving on a traffic island . . . . .	217
291	Making unnecessary noise or smoke . . . . .	217
292	* * * * *	
293	Removing fallen etc. things from the road . . . . .	217
294	Keeping control of a vehicle being towed . . . . .	218
295	Motor vehicle towing another vehicle with a towline . . . . .	219
296	Driving a vehicle in reverse . . . . .	219
297	Driver to have proper control of a vehicle etc. . . . .	219
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>
298	Driving with a person in a trailer . . . . .	220
299	Television receivers and visual display units in motor vehicles . . . . .	220
300	Use of hand-held mobile phones . . . . .	221

## Road Rules - Victoria

---

<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Rules for people in charge of animals</b>	
301	Leading an animal while driving a vehicle . . . . .	221
302	Rider of an animal on a footpath or nature strip to give way to pedestrians . . . . .	222
303	Riding an animal alongside more than 1 other rider . . . . .	222
<b>Division 3</b>	<b>Obeying directions</b>	
304	Direction by a police officer or authorised person . . . . .	223
<b>Part 19</b>	<b>Exemptions</b>	
305	Exemption for drivers of police vehicles . . . . .	224
306	Exemption for drivers of emergency vehicles . . . . .	224
307	Stopping and parking exemption for police and emergency vehicles and authorised persons . . . . .	224
308	Exemption for police officers and emergency workers on foot . . . . .	225
309	Exemption for drivers of trams etc. . . . .	225
310	Exemption for road workers etc. . . . .	226
311	Exemption for oversize vehicles . . . . .	227
312	Exemption for tow truck drivers . . . . .	229
313	Exemption for postal vehicles . . . . .	229
<b>Part 20</b>	<b>Traffic control devices and traffic-related items</b>	
<b>Division 1</b>	<b>General</b>	
314	Diagrams of traffic control devices, traffic-related items and symbols . . . . .	230
315	Legal effect of traffic control devices mentioned in the Road Rules . . . . .	230
316	When do traffic control devices comply substantially with the Road Rules . . . . .	231
317	Information on or with traffic control devices . . . . .	233
318	Limited effect of certain traffic control devices . . . . .	234
319	Legal effect of traffic-related items mentioned in the Road Rules . . . . .	235
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>
320	When do traffic-related items comply substantially with the Road Rules . . . . .	235
321	Meaning of information on or with traffic control devices and traffic-related items . . . . .	235
322	References to traffic control devices and traffic-related	

*Road Rules - Victoria*

---

	items on a road etc. . . . .	236
323	References to lights that are traffic signals . . . . .	237
<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Application of traffic control devices to lengths of roads and areas</b>	
324	Purpose of Division . . . . .	237
325	References to traffic control devices—application to lengths of road and areas . . . . .	238
326	When do traffic control devices apply to a length of road or area—the basic rules . . . . .	238
327	Length of road to which a traffic sign (except a parking control sign) applies . . . . .	239
328	References to a traffic control device applying to a length of road . . . . .	239
329	Traffic control devices applying to a marked lane . . . . .	239
330	Traffic control devices applying to a slip lane . . . . .	240
331	Traffic control devices applying to an intersection . . . . .	240
332	Parking control signs applying to a length of road . . . . .	240
333	Parking control signs applying to a length of road in an area to which another parking control sign applies etc. . . . .	241
334	How parking control signs apply to a length of road . . . . .	241
335	Traffic control devices applying to an area . . . . .	243
336	How separated footpath signs and separated footpath road markings apply . . . . .	244
<b>Division 3</b>	<b>Application of traffic control devices to persons</b>	
337	Purpose of Division . . . . .	244
338	References to traffic control devices—application to persons . . . . .	245
339	When do traffic control devices apply to a person—the basic rules . . . . .	245
340	Traffic control devices (except road markings and parking control signs) . . . . .	245
341	Road markings . . . . .	246
<b>Rule</b>		<b>Page</b>
342	Traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to a length of road . . . . .	246
343	Traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to an area . . . . .	246
344	Traffic control devices applying to a driver in a marked lane . . . . .	247

Road Rules - Victoria

---

345	Traffic control devices applying to a driver in a slip lane . . . . .	247
346	Parking control signs . . . . .	247
<b>Part 21</b>	<b>General</b>	
347	Meaning of abbreviations and symbols . . . . .	248
348	References to a driver doing something etc. . . . .	248
349	References to certain kinds of roads . . . . .	248
350	References to stopping or parking on a length of road etc. . . . .	248
351	References to left and right . . . . .	249
<b>Schedule 1</b>	<b>Abbreviations and symbols . . . . .</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Schedule 2</b>	<b>Standard or commonly used traffic signs . . . . .</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Schedule 3</b>	<b>Other permitted traffic signs . . . . .</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>Schedule 4</b>	<b>Symbols and traffic-related items . . . . .</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Dictionary</b>	<b>. . . . .</b>	<b>275</b>

*Road Rules - Victoria*

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r.1**PART 1—INTRODUCTORY****Division 1—General****1. Road Rules**

These Rules are the Road Rules—Victoria.

**2. Commencement**

The Road Rules have effect from the date on which they are incorporated into Victorian law by regulations made under the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

*Note* It is anticipated that the incorporation of the Road Rules into Victorian law will be effected from 1 December 1999 by regulations entitled the Road Safety (Road Rules) Regulations 1999.

**3. Object of the Road Rules**

The object of the Road Rules is to provide road rules in Victoria that are consistent with road rules elsewhere in Australia.

**Division 2—Some features of the Road Rules****4. Definitions—the dictionary etc.**

- (1) The dictionary at the end of the Road Rules defines certain words and expressions, and includes references to certain words and expressions defined elsewhere in the Road Rules (**signpost definitions**).

*Example*

The signpost definition “**road related area** see rule 13” means that the expression **road related area** is defined in rule 13 of the Road Rules.

*Note* The dictionary only includes a signpost definition for a word or expression if the word or expression is used in 2 or more rules of the Road Rules.

- (2) The dictionary is part of the Road Rules.
- (3) A definition in the Road Rules applies to each use of the word or expression in the Road Rules, unless the contrary intention appears.



*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 5****5. Diagrams**

A diagram in the Road Rules is part of the Road Rules.

*Note 1* If a diagram of a traffic control device, traffic related item or symbol is in black and white in a rule of the Road Rules, the diagram may be a black and white version of the device, item or symbol—see rule 314. If so, the colour version of the device, item or symbol will be in Schedule 2 or 3.

*Note 2* A diagram may be an example—see rule 6(1).

**6. Examples**

- (1) An example (whether or not in the form of a diagram) in the Road Rules is part of the Road Rules.
- (2) If the Road Rules includes an example of the operation of a provision of the Road Rules—
  - (a) the example is not exhaustive; and
  - (b) the example does not limit, but may extend, the meaning of the provision.

**7. Headings**

A heading to a Part, Division, Schedule, rule or any other provision of the Road Rules is part of the Road Rules.

**8. Notes**

A note in the Road Rules is explanatory and is not part of the Road Rules.

**9. Reader's Guide**

The Reader's Guide is not part of the Road Rules.

**10. Offences**

- (1) The expression "Penalty:" at the foot of a rule of the Road Rules (or, if the rule has 2 or more subrules, at the foot of a subrule) indicates that a contravention (whether by act or omission) of the rule (or subrule) is an offence.
- (2) The penalty for an offence is a penalty not exceeding that set out after the expression "Penalty:".
- (3) If a penalty is stated as a number of "penalty units", the penalty is a number of dollars equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$100 by that number of penalty units.

*Example*

The expression "Penalty: 5 penalty units" indicates a maximum penalty of \$500.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 11

## PART 2—APPLICATION OF THE ROAD RULES

## Division 1—Roads and road related areas

11. **Road Rules apply to vehicles and road users on roads and road related areas**

- (1) The Road Rules apply to vehicles and road users on roads and road related areas.

*Note* **Road** is defined in rule 12, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, **road user** is defined in rule 14, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

- (2) Each reference in the Road Rules (except in this Division) to a **road** includes a reference to a **road related area**, unless otherwise expressly stated in the Road Rules.

*Examples for subrule (2)*

1. A reference in rule 146 (which deals with driving within a single marked lane or line of traffic) to the road includes a reference to the road related area of the road.
2. A reference in rule 200(1) (which deals with certain heavy or long vehicles stopping on roads) to a length of road includes a reference to the road related area of the length of road.
3. A reference in rule 31 (which deals with starting a right turn from a road, except a multi-lane road) to a road does not include a reference to a road related area, because of the definition in subrule (5) of that rule.

12. **What is a road**

- (1) A **road** is—
- (a) an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles; or
  - (b) a place that is a road by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**—

but does not include a place that is not a road by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (2) However, a reference in the Road Rules (except in this Division) to a **road** does not include a reference to any shoulder of the road.
- (3) The **shoulder** of the road means an area (not being part of the road) adjoining the road that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking motor vehicles and to which no parking control sign applies.

*Note* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary, and **motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.13

**13. What is a road related area**

- (1) A **road related area** is any of the following—
- (a) an area that divides a road;
  - (b) a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road;
  - (c) an area that is not a road and that is open to the public and designated for use by cyclists or animals;
  - (d) an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking motor vehicles;
  - (e) a place that is a road related area by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**—

but does not include a place that is not a road related area by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(a) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (2) However, a reference in the Road Rules (except in this Division) to a **road related area** includes a reference to any part of a road that is a shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**Division 2—Road users and vehicles****14. Road users**

A **road user** is a driver, rider, passenger or pedestrian.

*Note* **Driver** is defined in rule 16, **pedestrian** is defined in rule 18, and **rider** is defined in rule 17.

**15. What is a vehicle**

- (1) A **vehicle** is a conveyance that is designed to be propelled or drawn by any means, whether or not capable of being so propelled or drawn, and includes—
- (a) a motor vehicle, trailer and tram; and
  - (b) a bicycle; and
  - (c) an air-cushion vehicle—
- but does not include a train.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r 16

- (2) However, a reference in the Road Rules (except in this Division) to a vehicle—
- (a) includes a reference to—
    - (i) an animal that is being ridden or is drawing a vehicle; and
    - (ii) a combination; but
  - (b) does not include a reference to—
    - (i) a wheelchair other than a motorised wheelchair capable of a speed of 10 kilometres per hour or more; or
    - (ii) a wheeled recreational device; or
    - (iii) a wheeled toy.

*Note* Various terms mentioned in this rule are defined in the dictionary.

**16. Who is a driver**

- (1) A **driver** is the person who is driving a vehicle (except a motor bike, bicycle, animal or animal-drawn vehicle).

*Note 1* **Bicycle** and **motor bike** are defined in the dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

*Note 2* **Drive** includes be in control of—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) However, a **driver** does not include a person pushing a motorised wheelchair.

*Note* **Wheelchair** is defined in the dictionary.

**17. Who is a rider**

- (1) A **rider** is the person who is riding a motor bike, bicycle, animal or animal-drawn vehicle.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** and **motor bike** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* **Ride**, for the rider of a motor bike or animal-drawn vehicle, includes be in control of—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) A **rider** does not include—

- (a) a passenger; or
- (b) a person walking beside and pushing a bicycle.

## Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 18**

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### 18. *Who is a pedestrian*

A **pedestrian** includes—

- (a) a person driving a motorised wheelchair that cannot travel at over 10 kilometres per hour (on level ground); and
- (b) a person in a non-motorised wheelchair; and
- (c) a person pushing a motorised or non-motorised wheelchair; and
- (d) a person in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy.

*Note* **Wheelchair**, **wheeled recreational device** and **wheeled toy** are defined in the dictionary.

### 19. *References to driver includes rider etc.*

Unless otherwise expressly stated in the Road Rules, each reference in the Road Rules (except in this Division) to a **driver** includes a reference to a rider, and each reference in the Road Rules (except in this Division) to **driving** includes a reference to riding.

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## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 20

## PART 3—SPEED-LIMITS

20. *Obeying the speed-limit*

A driver must not drive at a speed over the speed-limit applying to the driver for the length of road where the driver is driving.

Penalty:           in the case of drivers of large vehicles,  
                          10 penalty units;  
  
                          in the case of drivers of vehicles other than  
                          large vehicles, 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* The Road Rules about speed-limits are as follows—

- rule 21—speed-limit where a *speed-limit sign* applies
- rule 22—speed-limit in a speed-limited area
- rule 23—speed-limit in a school zone
- rule 24—speed-limit in a shared zone
- rule 25—speed-limit elsewhere.

*Note 2* **Road** includes a road related area—see rule 11(2).

*Note 3* **Length** of road includes a marked lane, a part of a marked lane, or another part of a length of road—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 4* Part 20, Division 2 deals with the way in which a traffic sign applies to a length of road. Part 20, Division 3 deals with the way in which the traffic sign applies to drivers driving on the length of road.

21. *Speed-limit where a speed-limit sign applies*

- (1) The speed-limit applying to a driver for a length of road to which a *speed-limit sign* applies is the number of kilometres per hour indicated by the number on the sign.

*Note* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) However, if the number on the *speed-limit sign* is over 100 and the driver is driving a bus with a GVM over 5 tonnes, or another vehicle with a GVM over 12 tonnes, the speed-limit applying to the driver for the length of road is 100 kilometres per hour.

*Note 1* **Bus** and **GVM** are defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

*Note 2* If the vehicle is an oversize or overmass vehicle, the vehicle may be restricted to a lower speed-limit under the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999, through exemption in the Government Gazette or by conditions on a permit.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.21

- (3) A *speed-limit sign* on a road applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearest of the following—
- (a) a *speed-limit sign* on the road with a different number on the sign;
  - (b) an *end speed-limit sign* or *speed derestriction sign* on the road;
  - (c) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end—the end of the road.

*Note 1* **T-intersection** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(1) and (2) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign **on** a road.

## Speed-limit signs

Speed-limit sign  
(Standard sign)

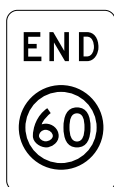


Speed-limit sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)

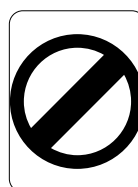


## Other signs

End speed-limit sign



Speed derestriction sign



*Note for diagrams*

A *speed-limit sign* or *end speed-limit sign* may have a different number on the sign—see rule 316(4).

## 22. Speed-limit in a speed-limited area

- (1) The speed-limit applying to a driver for any length of road in a speed-limited area is the number of kilometres per hour indicated by the number on the *area speed-limit sign* on a road into the area, unless another speed-limit applies to the driver for the length of road under another rule of this Part.

*Example of another speed-limit*

Although an *area speed-limit sign* on a road into a speed-limited area may indicate a speed-limit of 60 kilometres per hour, a particular length of road in the area may have a *school zone sign* indicating a 40 kilometres per hour speed-limit for that length of road.

*Note* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 22

- (2) A **speed-limited area** is the network of roads in an area with—
- (a) an *area speed-limit sign* on each road into the area, indicating the same number; and
  - (b) an *end area speed-limit sign* on each road out of the area.

- (3) In subrule (2)(a) and (b)—

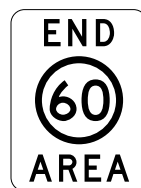
**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

Area speed-limit sign



End area speed-limit sign



*Note 1 for diagrams* There are other permitted versions of each of these signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* An *area speed-limit sign* or *end area speed-limit sign* may have a different number on the sign—see rule 316(4).

## 23. Speed-limit in a school zone

- (1) The speed-limit applying to a driver for any length of road in a school zone is the number of kilometres per hour indicated by the number on the *school zone sign* on a road, or the road, into the zone.

*Note 1* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A *school zone sign* may indicate that it applies only at certain times, on certain days or in certain circumstances—see rules 317 and 318.

*Note 3* This subrule applies to road related areas in the school zone—see rule 11(2).

- (2) A school zone is—
- (a) if there is a *school zone sign* and an *end school zone sign*, or a *speed-limit sign* with a different number on the sign, on a road and there is no intersection on the length of road between the signs—that length of road; or
  - (b) if there is a *school zone sign* on a road that ends in a dead end and there is no intersection, nor a sign mentioned in paragraph (a), on the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the dead end—that length of road; or



## Road Rules - Victoria

r.23

- (c) in any other case—the network of roads in an area with—
- (i) a *school zone sign* on each road into the area, indicating the same number; and
  - (ii) an *end school zone sign*, or a *speed-limit sign* indicating a different number, on each road out of the area.

*Note* **Intersection** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In subrule (2)(c)(i) and (ii)—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

School zone sign



End school zone sign



*Note for diagrams* A school zone sign or end school zone sign may have a different number on the sign—see rule 316(4).

## 24. Speed-limit in a shared zone

- (1) The speed-limit applying to a driver for any length of road in a shared zone is the number of kilometres per hour indicated by the number on the *shared zone sign* on a road into the zone.

*Note* A driver driving in a shared zone must give way to any pedestrian in the zone—see rule 83.

- (2) A **shared zone** is the network of roads in an area with—

- (a) a *shared zone sign* on each road into the area, indicating the same number; and
- (b) an *end shared zone sign* on each road out of the area.

- (3) In subrule (2)(a) and (b)—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.24

Shared zone sign



End shared zone sign



*Note 1 for diagrams* There are other permitted versions of each of these signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *shared zone sign* may have a different number on the sign—see rule 316(4).

**25. Speed-limit elsewhere**

- (1) If a *speed-limit sign* does not apply to a length of road and the length of road is not in a speed-limited area, school zone or shared zone, the speed-limit applying to a driver for the length of road is the default speed-limit.

*Note* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary, **school zone** is defined in rule 23, **shared zone** is defined in rule 24, and **speed-limited area** is defined in rule 22.

- (2) The **default speed-limit** applying to a driver for a length of road in a built-up area is 60 kilometres per hour.

*Note* **Built-up area** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The **default speed-limit** applying to a driver for any other length of road is 100 kilometres per hour.

*Note* If the vehicle is an oversize or overmass vehicle, the vehicle may be restricted to a lower speed-limit under the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999, through exemption in the Government Gazette or by conditions on a permit.

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## Road Rules - Victoria

r.26

**PART 4—MAKING TURNS****Division 1—Left turns at intersections****26. Division does not apply to certain turns**

- (1) This Division does not apply to—
  - (a) a driver turning from a road into a road related area or adjacent land, or from a road related area into a road; or
  - (b) a driver entering or leaving a roundabout.

- (2) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note 1* **Adjacent land** is defined in the dictionary, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **roundabout** is defined in rule 109.

*Note 2* Division 5 of this Part deals with turning into or from a road related area or adjacent land, and Part 9 deals with entering and leaving a roundabout.

*Note 3* For the meaning of **left**, see rule 351(1).

**27. Starting a left turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)**

- (1) A driver turning left at an intersection from a road (except a multi-lane road) must approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note 1* **Intersection** and **multi-lane road** are defined in the dictionary.

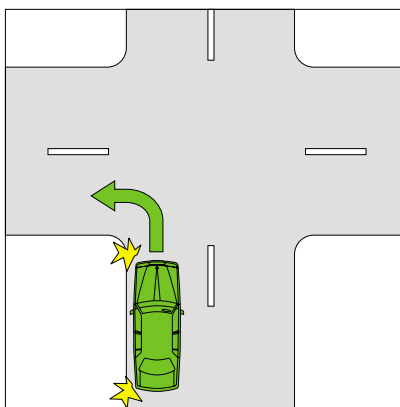
*Note 2* **Road related area** includes any shoulder of a road—see rule 13.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.27

*Example*

Starting a left turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)

**28. Starting a left turn from a multi-lane road**

- (1) A driver turning left at an intersection from a multi-lane road must approach and enter the intersection from within the left lane unless—
- (a) the driver is required or permitted to approach and enter the intersection from within another marked lane under rule 88(1), 92 or 159; or
  - (b) the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17; or
  - (c) subrule (2) applies to the driver.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **B lights, intersection, marked lane, multi-lane road public bus** and **traffic arrows** are defined in the dictionary, and **left lane** is defined in subrule (3).

*Note 2* Rule 88(1) deals with *left turn only signs*, rule 92 deals with traffic lane arrows, and rule 159 deals with traffic signs requiring particular kinds of vehicles to drive in an indicated marked lane.

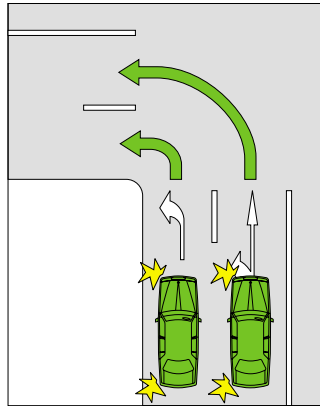
*Note 3* Division 2 of Part 17 provides for priority to be given to public buses at intersections with B lights or a white traffic arrow.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.28

*Example for subrule (1)(a)*

Starting a left turn on a multi-lane road with traffic lane arrows as required or permitted under rule 92



- (2) A driver may approach and enter the intersection from the marked lane next to the left lane as well as, or instead of, the left lane if—
- (a) the driver's vehicle, together with any load or projection, is 7.5 metres long, or longer; and
  - (b) the vehicle displays a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*; and
  - (c) any part of the vehicle is within 50 metres of the nearest point of the intersection; and
  - (d) it is not practicable for the driver to turn left from within the left lane; and
  - (e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely turn left at the intersection by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

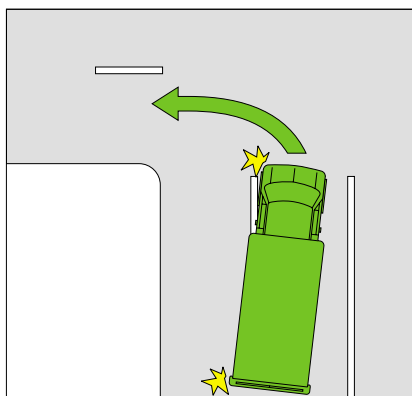
*Note 2* **Vehicle** includes a combination—see rule 15(2)(a)(ii).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.28

*Example*

Long vehicle turning left from the left lane and next marked lane



(3) In this rule—

**left lane** means—

- (a) the marked lane nearest to the far left side of the road; or
- (b) if there is an obstruction (for example, a parked car or roadworks) in that marked lane—the marked lane nearest to that marked lane that is not obstructed.

**marked lane**, for a driver, does not include a special purpose lane in which the driver is not permitted to drive.

*Note 1* **Obstruction** and **special purpose lane** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 95 deals with driving in an emergency stopping lane and Part 11, Division 6 deals with driving in other special purpose lanes.

Do not overtake turning vehicle signs



*Note for diagrams* These signs are displayed on certain long vehicles.

## Road Rules - Victoria

**r.29**

**29. Making a left turn as indicated by a road marking**

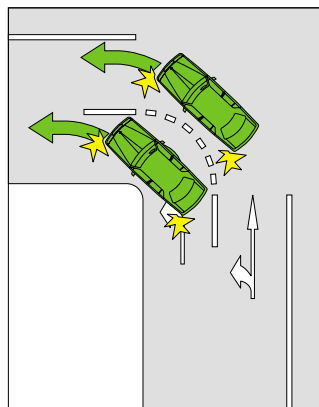
If a driver is turning left at an intersection and there is a road marking indicating how the turn is required to be made, the driver must make the turn as indicated by the road marking.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

**Note** *Intersection* and *road marking* are defined in the dictionary.

### Example

### Making a left turn as indicated by road markings



## Division 2—Right turns (except hook turns) at intersections

**30. Division does not apply to certain turns**

- (1) This Division does not apply to—
  - (a) a driver turning right at an intersection where there is a *hook turn only sign*; or
  - (b) the rider of a bicycle making a hook turn under Division 3; or
  - (c) a driver turning from a road into a road related area or adjacent land, or from a road related area into a road; or
  - (d) a driver making a U-turn; or
  - (e) a driver entering or leaving a roundabout.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.30

- (2) In subrule (1)(c)—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note 1* **Adjacent land, bicycle, intersection** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **roundabout** is defined in rule 109.

*Note 2* Division 3 of this Part deals with hook turns, Division 4 deals with U-turns, Division 5 deals with turns into or from a road related area or adjacent land, and Part 9 deals with entering and leaving a roundabout.

*Note 3* For the meaning of **right**, see rule 351(2).

**31. Starting a right turn from a road (except a multi-lane road)**

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection from a road (except a multi-lane road) must approach and enter the intersection in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Intersection** and **multi-lane road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the road has a dividing line or median strip, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from the left of, parallel to, and as near as practicable to, the dividing line or median strip.

*Note* **Dividing line** and **median strip** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If the road does not have a dividing line or median strip and is not a one-way road, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from the left of, parallel to, and as near as practicable to, the centre of the road.

*Note* **Centre of the road** and **one-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (4) If the road is a one-way road, the driver must approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far right side of the road.



## Road Rules - Victoria

**r.31**

(5) In this rule—

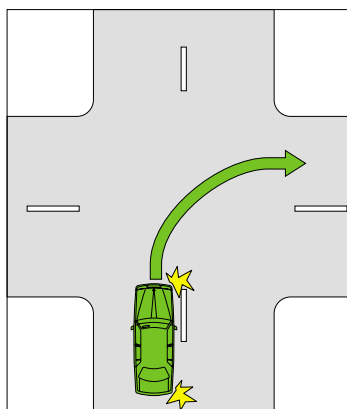
**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** includes any shoulder of a road—see rule 13.

*Examples*

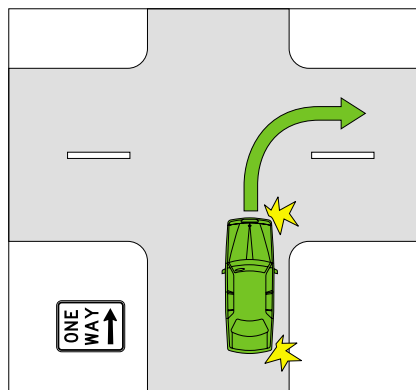
Example 1

Starting a right turn from a road with a dividing line



Example 2

Starting a right turn from a one-way road



## Road Rules - Victoria

r.32

**32. Starting a right turn from a multi-lane road**

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection from a multi-lane road must approach and enter the intersection from within the right lane unless—
- (a) the driver is required or permitted to approach and enter the intersection from within another marked lane in accordance with rule 89(1), 92 or 159; or
  - (b) the driver is turning, at B lights or traffic arrows, in accordance with Division 2 of Part 17; or
  - (c) subrule (2) applies to the driver.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

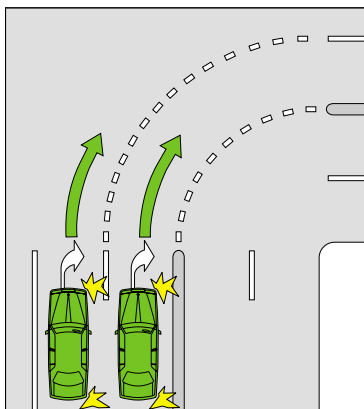
*Note 1* **B lights, intersection, marked lane, multi-lane road, public bus** and **white arrows** are defined in the dictionary, and **right lane** is defined in subrule (3).

*Note 2* Rule 89(1) deals with *right turn only signs*, rule 92 deals with traffic lane arrows, and rule 159 deals with traffic signs requiring particular kinds of vehicles to drive in an indicated marked lane.

*Note 3* Division 2 of Part 17 provides for priority to be given to public buses at intersections with B lights or a white traffic arrow.

*Example for subrule (1)(a)*

Starting a right turn on a multi-lane road with traffic lane arrows as required or permitted under rule 92



- (2) A driver may approach and enter the intersection from the marked lane next to the right lane as well as, or instead of, the right lane if—
- (a) the driver's vehicle, together with any load or projection, is 7.5 metres long, or longer; and
  - (b) the vehicle displays a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*; and

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.32

- (c) any part of the vehicle is within 50 metres of the nearest point of the intersection; and
- (d) it is not practicable for the driver to turn right from within the right lane; and
- (e) the driver can safely occupy the next marked lane and can safely turn right at the intersection by occupying the next marked lane, or both lanes.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* **Vehicle** includes a combination—see rule 15(2)(a)(ii).

- (3) In this rule—

**marked lane**, for a driver, does not include a special purpose lane in which the driver is not permitted to drive.

**right lane** means—

- (a) the marked lane nearest to the dividing line or median strip on the road; or
- (b) if there is an obstruction (for example, a parked car or roadworks) in that marked lane—the marked lane nearest to that marked lane that is not obstructed.

*Note 1* **Dividing line**, **median strip**, **obstruction** and **special purpose lane** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 95 deals with driving in an emergency stopping lane and Part 11, Division 6 deals with driving in other special purpose lanes.

Do not overtake turning vehicle signs



DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE



*Note for diagrams* These signs are displayed on certain long vehicles.

### 33. Making a right turn

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection (except a T-intersection) must make the turn in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Intersection** and **T-intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.33

- (2) If there is a road marking indicating how the turn is required to be made, the driver must make the turn as indicated by the road marking.

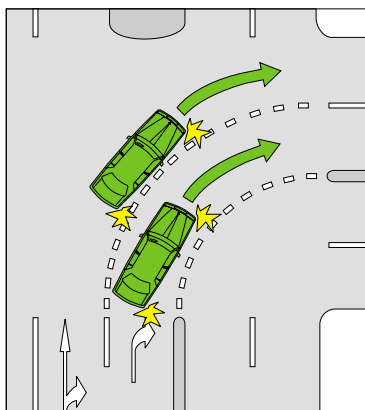
*Note* **Road marking** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If there is no road marking indicating how the turn is required to be made, the driver must make the turn so the driver passes as near as practicable to the right of the centre of the intersection.

*Examples*

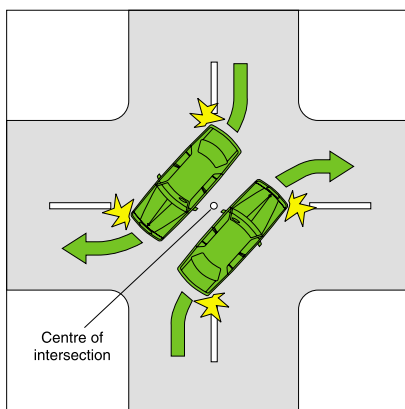
Example 1

Making a right turn as indicated by road markings



Example 2

Making a right turn from a road with no road marking indicating how to make the turn



## Road Rules - Victoria

r.34

## Division 3—Hook turns at intersections

## 34. Making a hook turn at a hook turn only sign

- (1) A driver turning right at an intersection with traffic lights and a *hook turn only* sign must turn right by making a hook turn in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) To make a **hook turn**, the driver must take, in sequence, each of the following steps:

1. Approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road that the driver is leaving.
2. Move forward, keeping as near as practicable to the left of the intersection and clear of any marked foot crossing, until the driver is as near as practicable to the far side of the road that the driver is entering.
3. Remain at the position reached under step 2 until the traffic lights on the road that the driver is entering change to green.
4. Turn right into that road.

*Note* **Marked foot crossing** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

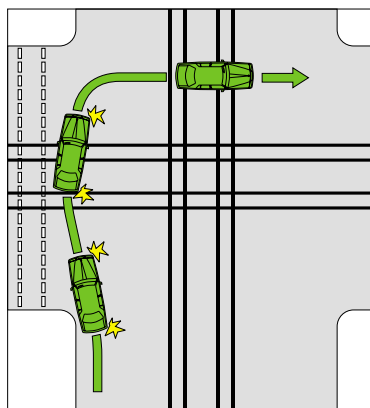
*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

Example

Hook turn only sign



Making a hook turn at a hook turn only sign



## Road Rules - Victoria

r.35

**35. Optional hook turn by a bicycle rider**

- (1) The rider of a bicycle turning right at an intersection without a *hook turn only sign*, or a *no hook turn by bicycles sign*, may turn right at the intersection by making a right turn under Division 2 or a hook turn under this rule.

*Note* **Bicycle** and **intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The rider must make a hook turn under this rule in accordance with subrule (3).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) To make a **hook turn** under this rule, the rider must take, in sequence, each of the following steps:

1. Approach and enter the intersection from as near as practicable to the far left side of the road that the rider is leaving.
2. Move forward—
  - (a) keeping as near as practicable to the far left side of the intersection; and
  - (b) keeping clear of any marked foot crossing; and
  - (c) keeping clear, as far as practicable, of any driver turning left from the left of the intersection—

until the rider is as near as practicable to the far side of the road that the rider is entering.

3. If there are traffic lights at the intersection, remain at the position reached under step 2 until the traffic lights on the road that the rider is entering change to green.
4. If there are no traffic lights at the intersection, remain at the position reached under step 2 until the rider has given way to approaching drivers on the road that the rider is leaving.
5. Turn right into the road that the rider is entering.

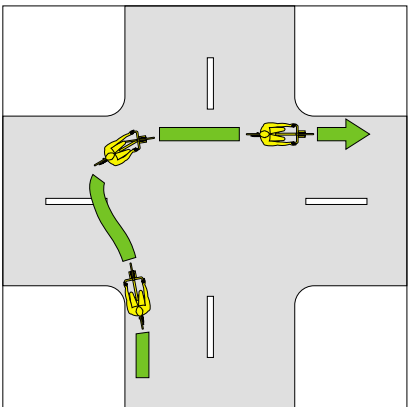
*Note* **Approaching** and **marked foot crossing** are defined in the dictionary.

Road Rules - Victoria

r.35

*Example*

Bicycle rider making a hook turn at an intersection without traffic lights



**36. Bicycle rider making a hook turn contrary to no hook turn by bicycles sign**

The rider of a bicycle must not make a hook turn at an intersection that has a *no hook turn by bicycles sign*.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Bicycle** and **intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

No hook turn by bicycles sign



**Division 4—U-turns**

*Note* **U-turn** is defined in the dictionary.

**37. Beginning a U-turn**

A driver must not begin a U-turn unless—

- (a) the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic; and

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.37

- (b) the driver can safely make the U-turn without unreasonably obstructing the free movement of traffic.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Approaching** traffic means traffic approaching from any direction—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 2* **Traffic** is defined in the dictionary.

**38. Giving way when making a U-turn**

A driver making a U-turn must give way to all vehicles and pedestrians.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary stop, to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

**39. Making a U-turn contrary to a no U-turn sign**

- (1) A driver must not make a U-turn at a break in a dividing strip on a road if there is a *no U-turn sign* at the break in the dividing strip.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Dividing strip** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(5) and (6) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign **at** a break in a dividing strip.

- (2) A driver must not make a U-turn on a length of road to which a *no U-turn sign* applies.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) A *no U-turn sign* on a road (except a *no U-turn sign* at an intersection or at a break in a dividing strip) applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearer of the following—

- (a) the next intersection on the road;
- (b) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end—the end of the road.

*Note 1* **Intersection** and **T-intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(1) and (2) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign **on** a road.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r.39

## No U-turn signs

No U-turn sign  
(Standard sign)No U-turn sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)

*Note for diagrams*

There is another permitted version of each of the no U-turn signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

**40. Making a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights**

A driver must not make a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights if there is a *no U-turn sign* at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

**41. Making a U-turn at an intersection without traffic lights**

A driver must not make a U-turn at an intersection without traffic lights if there is a *no U-turn sign* at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

**42. Starting a U-turn at an intersection**

A driver making a U-turn at an intersection must start the U-turn—

- (a) if the road where the driver is turning has a dividing line or median strip—from the marked lane nearest, or as near as practicable, to the dividing line or median strip; or
- (b) in any other case—from the left of the centre of the road.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

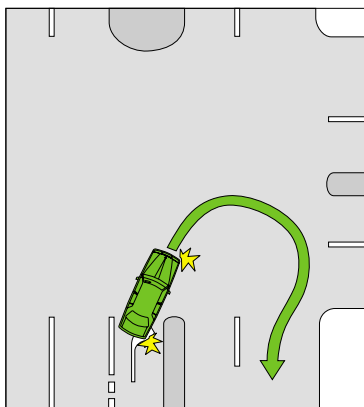
*Note* **Centre of the road**, **dividing line**, **intersection**, **marked lane** and **median strip** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.42

*Example*

Starting a U-turn on a road with a median strip

**Division 5—Turns into or from road related areas or adjacent land****43. Starting and making turns**

- (1) A driver turning left from a road into a road related area or adjacent land, or from a road related area into a road, must comply with Division 1 as if the driver were turning left at an intersection.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Adjacent land** is defined in the dictionary, and **road related area** is defined in rule 13. **Adjacent land** or a **road related area** can include a driveway, service station or shopping centre—see the definitions. Some shopping centres may include roads—see the definition of **road** in rule 12.

*Note 2* For the meaning of **left** and **right**, see rule 351(1) and (2).

- (2) A driver turning right from a road into a road related area or adjacent land, or from a road related area into a road, must comply with Division 2 as if the driver were turning right at an intersection.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note 1* A **road related area** includes the shoulder of a road—see rule 13.

*Note 2* Rule 74 deals with the give way rules applying to a driver entering a road from a road related area or adjacent land, and rule 75 deals with the give way rules applying to a driver entering a road related area or adjacent land from a road.

*Note 3* Rule 212 deals with a driver entering and leaving a median strip parking area.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.44

**PART 5—CHANGE OF DIRECTION AND STOP SIGNALS****Division 1—Change of direction signals****44. Division does not apply to entering or leaving a roundabout**

This Division does not apply to a driver entering, in or leaving a roundabout.

*Note* Part 9 deals with giving change of direction signals when entering or leaving a roundabout.

**45. What is changing direction**

- (1) A driver **changes direction** if the driver changes direction to the left or the driver changes direction to the right.
- (2) A driver **changes direction to the left** by doing any of the following—
  - (a) turning left;
  - (b) changing marked lanes to the left;
  - (c) diverging to the left;
  - (d) entering a marked lane, or a line of traffic, to the left;
  - (e) moving to the left from a stationary position;
  - (f) turning left into a marked lane, or a line of traffic, from a median strip parking area;
  - (g) at a T-intersection where the continuing road curves to the right—leaving the continuing road to proceed straight ahead onto the terminating road.

*Note 1* **Marked lane** and **median strip parking area** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For the meaning of **left**, see rule 351(1).

- (3) A driver **changes direction to the right** by doing any of the following—
  - (a) turning right;
  - (b) changing marked lanes to the right;
  - (c) diverging to the right;
  - (d) entering a marked lane, or a line of traffic, to the right;
  - (e) moving to the right from a stationary position;
  - (f) turning right into a marked lane, or a line of traffic, from a median strip parking area;
  - (g) making a U-turn;

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.45

- (h) at a T-intersection where the continuing road curves to the left—leaving the continuing road to proceed straight ahead onto the terminating road.

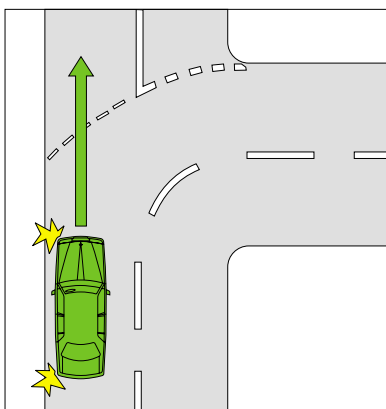
*Note 1* **U-turn** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For the meaning of **right**, see rule 351(2).

*Examples for subrules (2)(g) and (3)(h)*

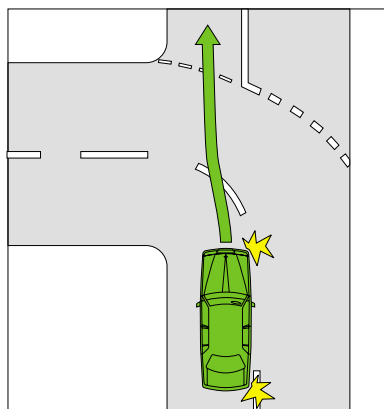
Example 1

Driver indicating change of direction at a T-intersection where the continuing road curves to the right and the driver is proceeding straight ahead onto the terminating road



Example 2

Driver indicating change of direction at a T-intersection where the continuing road curves to the left and the driver is proceeding straight ahead onto the terminating road



#### 46. Giving a left change of direction signal

- (1) Before a driver changes direction to the left, the driver must give a left change of direction signal in accordance with rule 47 for long enough to comply with subrule (2) and, if subrule (3) applies to the driver, that subrule.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Changes direction to the left** is defined in rule 45(2).

- (2) The driver must give the change of direction signal for long enough to give sufficient warning to other drivers and pedestrians.
- (3) If the driver is about to change direction by moving from a stationary position at the side of the road or in a median strip parking area, the driver must give the change of direction signal for at least 5 seconds before the driver changes direction.

*Note* **Median strip parking area** is defined in the dictionary.

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 46**

- (4) The driver must stop giving the change of direction signal as soon as the driver completes the change of direction.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (5) This rule does not apply to a driver if the driver's vehicle is not fitted with direction indicator lights.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

**47. How to give a left change of direction signal**

The driver of a vehicle must give a left change of direction signal by operating the vehicle's left direction indicator lights.

**48. Giving a right change of direction signal**

- (1) Before a driver changes direction to the right, the driver must give a right change of direction signal in accordance with rule 49 for long enough to comply with subrule (2) and, if subrule (3) applies to the driver, that subrule.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Changes direction to the right** is defined in rule 45(3).

- (2) The driver must give the change of direction signal for long enough to give sufficient warning to other drivers and pedestrians.
- (3) If the driver is about to change direction by moving from a stationary position at the side of the road or in a median strip parking area, the driver must give the change of direction signal for at least 5 seconds before the driver changes direction.

*Note* **Median strip parking area** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) The driver must stop giving the change of direction signal as soon as the driver completes the change of direction.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (5) This rule does not apply to—

- (a) the driver of a tram that is not fitted with direction indicator lights; or
- (b) the rider of a bicycle making a hook turn.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** and **tram** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rules 34 and 35 deal with bicycles making hook turns.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 49

**49. How to give a right change of direction signal**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle must give a right change of direction signal by operating the vehicle's right direction indicator lights.
- (2) However, if the vehicle's direction indicator lights are not in working order or are not clearly visible, or the vehicle is not fitted with direction indicator lights, the driver must give the change of direction signal by giving a hand signal in accordance with rule 50, or using a mechanical signalling device fitted to the vehicle.

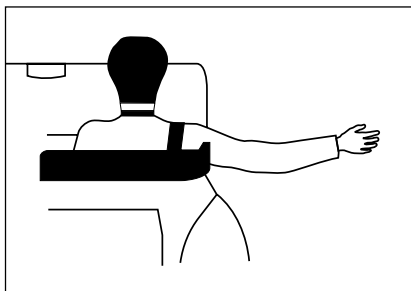
*Note* **Mechanical signalling device** is defined in the dictionary.

**50. How to give a right change of direction signal by giving a hand signal**

To give a hand signal for changing direction to the right, the driver must extend the right arm and hand horizontally and at right angles from the right side of the vehicle, with the hand open and the palm facing the direction of travel.

*Example*

Giving a hand signal for changing direction to the right

**51. When use of direction indicator lights permitted**

The driver of a vehicle must not operate a direction indicator light except—

- (a) to give a change of direction signal when the driver is required to give the signal under the Road Rules; or
- (b) as part of the vehicle's hazard warning lights.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* Rule 221 deals with the use of hazard warning lights.

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 52****Division 2—Stop signals****52. Division does not apply to bicycle riders or certain tram drivers**

This Division does not apply to the rider of a bicycle, or the driver of a tram that is not fitted with brake lights.

*Note* **Bicycle** and **tram** are defined in the dictionary.

**53. Giving a stop signal**

- (1) A driver must give a stop signal in accordance with rule 54 before stopping or when suddenly slowing.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) If the driver is stopping, the driver must give the stop signal for long enough to give sufficient warning to other road users.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) If the driver is slowing suddenly, the driver must give the stop signal while slowing.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

**54. How to give a stop signal**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle must give a stop signal by means of the vehicle's brake lights.

- (2) However, if the vehicle's brake lights are not in working order or are not clearly visible, or the vehicle is not fitted with brake lights, the driver must give the stop signal by giving a hand signal in accordance with rule 55, or using a mechanical signalling device fitted to the vehicle.

*Note* **Mechanical signalling device** is defined in the dictionary.

**55. How to give a stop signal by giving a hand signal**

- (1) To give a hand signal for stopping or suddenly slowing, the driver must extend the right arm and hand at right angles from the right side of the vehicle, with the upper arm horizontal and the forearm and hand pointing upwards, and with the hand open and the palm facing the direction of travel.

- (2) However, the rider of a motor bike may give the hand signal by extending the left arm and hand at right angles from the left side of the motor bike, with the

## Road Rules - Victoria

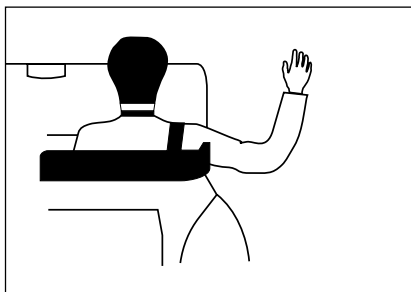
**r. 55**

upper arm horizontal and the forearm and hand pointing upwards, and with the hand open and the palm facing the direction of travel.

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in the dictionary.

*Example*

Giving a hand signal for stopping or suddenly slowing



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## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 56

## PART 6—TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND TWIN RED LIGHTS

## Division 1—Obeying traffic lights

*Note 1* **Traffic arrows** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary. **Traffic arrows** are a traffic control device installed with traffic lights that are designed to show a traffic arrow, or 2 or more traffic arrows at different times—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A reference in a rule of this Part to a green, yellow or red traffic light or traffic arrow is a reference to a steady green, yellow or red traffic light or traffic arrow, unless otherwise stated in the rule—see rule 323.

*Note 3* The Road Rules dealing with T lights and B lights, which apply to drivers of trams and public buses, are in Part 17.

56. **Stopping for a red traffic light or arrow**

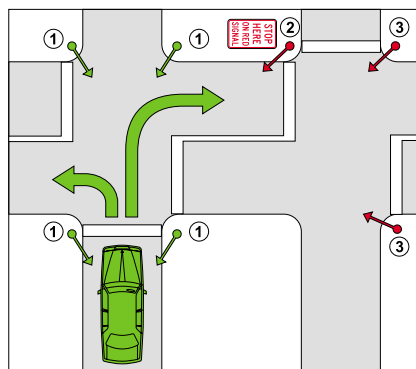
- (1) A driver approaching or at traffic lights showing a red traffic light must stop—
- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the traffic lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
  - (b) if there is a *stop here on red signal sign* at or near the traffic lights, but no stop line—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the sign; or
  - (c) if there is no stop line or *stop here on red signal sign* at or near the traffic lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only traffic lights.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Red traffic light** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

*Example for subrule (1)(b)*

Stopping at a *stop here on red signal sign* on a road the driver is entering



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 56

In this example, the driver may go straight ahead, or turn right or left, if there is a green traffic light showing at 1. However, the driver must not go beyond the stop line or *stop here on red signal sign* at 2, if there is a red traffic light showing on the road the driver is entering (see 3).

- (2) A driver approaching or at traffic arrows showing a red traffic arrow who is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow must stop—
- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the traffic arrows—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
  - (b) if there is a *stop here on red arrow sign* at or near the traffic arrows, but no stop line—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the sign; or
  - (c) if there is no stop line or *stop here on red arrow sign* at or near the traffic arrows—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only traffic arrows.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Red traffic arrow** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* This rule only applies to a driver turning left using a slip lane if the red traffic light or red traffic arrow applies to the slip lane—see Part 20, Divisions 2 and 3, especially rules 330 and 345.

*Note 3* Rule 58 deals with when a driver does not have to stop for a red traffic light.

*Note 4* The driver of a tram or a public bus does not have to stop at traffic lights showing a red traffic light if a white T light (for trams) or a white B light (for public buses) is also showing, or a white traffic arrow is showing and the driver is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow—see rules 278 and 285.

Stop here on red signal sign



Stop here on red arrow sign



## 57. Stopping for a yellow traffic light or arrow

- (1) This rule applies to—
- (a) a driver approaching or at traffic lights showing a yellow traffic light; or
  - (b) a driver approaching or at traffic arrows showing a yellow traffic arrow who is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow.

*Note* **Yellow traffic arrow** and **yellow traffic light** are defined in the dictionary.

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 57**

## (2) The driver must stop—

- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the traffic lights or arrows and the driver can stop safely before reaching the stop line—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
- (b) if there is no stop line at or near the traffic lights or arrows and the driver can stop safely before reaching the traffic lights or arrows—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only traffic lights or arrows; or
- (c) if the traffic lights or arrows are at an intersection and the driver cannot stop safely in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b), but can stop safely before entering the intersection—before entering the intersection.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Enter**, **intersection** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If the traffic lights or arrows are at an intersection and the driver is not able to stop safely under subrule (2) and enters the intersection, the driver must leave the intersection as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection** does not include a road related area—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 2* This rule only applies to a driver turning left using a slip lane if the yellow traffic light or yellow traffic arrow applies to the slip lane—see Part 20, Divisions 2 and 3, especially rules 330 and 345.

*Note 3* Rule 58 deals with when a driver does not have to stop at a yellow traffic light.

**58. Exceptions to stopping for a red or yellow traffic light**

- (1) A driver approaching or at traffic lights showing a red or yellow traffic light does not have to stop if a green traffic arrow is also showing and the driver is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow.

*Note* **Green traffic arrow**, **red traffic light** and **yellow traffic light** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver turning at an intersection with traffic lights who approaches or is at a red traffic light on the road that the driver is entering does not have to stop for that traffic light if there is no stop line or *stop here on red signal sign* at or near the traffic light.

*Note* **Intersection** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 59

**59. Proceeding through a red traffic light**

- (1) If traffic lights at an intersection are showing a red traffic light, a driver must not enter the intersection.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Enter** and **red traffic light** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rules 56 and 57 deal with stopping for a red or yellow traffic light. Rule 60 deals with proceeding through a red traffic arrow.

- (2) However, if the traffic lights are at an intersection with a *left turn on red after stopping sign* and the driver is turning left at the intersection, the driver may turn left after stopping.
- (3) Also, subrule (1) does not apply to a driver if rule 58(1) or (2) applies to the driver.

*Note 1* **Intersection** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 62 deals with the give way rules applying to a driver turning left at an intersection after stopping at a *left turn on red after stopping sign*.

*Note 3* Rule 58 deals with when a driver does not have to stop for a red traffic light.

Left turn on red after stopping sign

**60. Proceeding through a red traffic arrow**

If traffic arrows at an intersection are showing a red traffic arrow, and a driver is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow, the driver must not enter the intersection.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Enter** and **red traffic arrow** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rules 56 and 57 deal with stopping for a red or yellow traffic arrow.

*Note 3* Rule 64 deals with the give way rules applying to a driver turning at an intersection with traffic lights in the direction indicated by a flashing yellow traffic arrow.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 61

**61. Proceeding when traffic lights or arrows at an intersection change to yellow or red**

(1) This rule applies to—

- (a) a driver at an intersection with traffic lights showing a green traffic light who has stopped after the stop line, *stop here on red signal sign*, or nearest or only traffic lights, at the intersection and is not making a hook turn at the intersection; or
- (b) a driver at an intersection with traffic arrows showing a green traffic arrow who is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow and has stopped after the stop line, *stop here on red arrow sign*, or nearest or only traffic arrows, at the intersection.

*Example*

A driver may stop after the stop line at an intersection with traffic lights showing a green traffic light, and not proceed through the intersection, because traffic is congested.

*Note 1* **Green traffic arrow, green traffic light, intersection** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Hook turns are dealt with in rules 34 and 35.

- (2) If the traffic lights or arrows change to yellow or red while the driver is stopped and the driver has not entered the intersection, the driver must not enter the intersection.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Enter** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) However, if the traffic lights are at an intersection with a *left turn on red after stopping sign* and the driver is turning left at the intersection, the driver may turn left after stopping.

- (4) Also, subrule (1) does not apply to a driver if rule 58(1) or (2) applies to the driver.

*Note* Rule 58 deals with when a driver does not have to stop for a red traffic light.

- (5) If the traffic lights or arrows change to yellow or red while the driver is stopped and the driver has entered the intersection, the driver must leave the intersection as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Intersection** does not include a road related area—see the definition in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 62

**Division 2—Giving way at traffic lights**

*Note* **Traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

**62. Giving way when turning at an intersection with traffic lights**

A driver turning at an intersection with traffic lights must give way to—

- (a) any pedestrian at or near the intersection who is on the road the driver is entering; and
- (b) if the driver is turning left at a *left turn on red after stopping sign* at the intersection—
  - (i) any vehicle approaching from the right, turning right at the intersection into the road the driver is entering or making a U-turn; and
  - (ii) any pedestrian at or near the intersection who is on the road the driver is leaving; and
- (c) if the driver is turning right—any oncoming vehicle that is going straight ahead or turning left at the intersection (except a vehicle turning left using a slip lane).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection, oncoming vehicle, slip lane, straight ahead** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must remain stationary until it is safe to proceed—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 3* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign at an intersection.

*Note 4* A driver turning left at a *left turn on red after stopping sign*, at an intersection with traffic lights showing a red traffic light, must stop in accordance with rule 56(1) before making the turn.

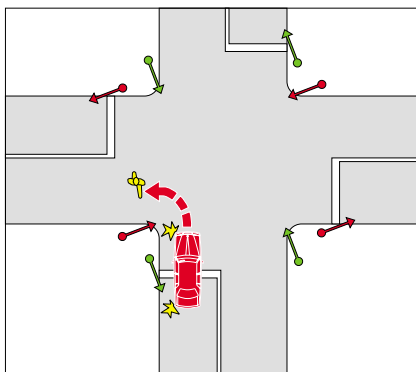
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 62

## Examples

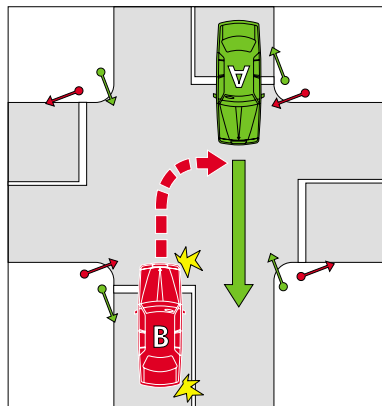
Example 1

Giving way to a pedestrian on the road the driver is entering



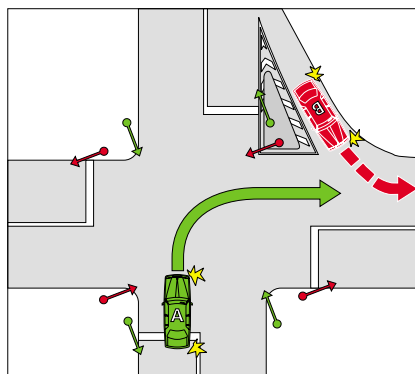
Example 2

Driver turning right giving way to an oncoming vehicle going straight ahead



Example 3

Driver turning right does not have to give way to an oncoming vehicle that is turning left into the road the driver is entering using a slip lane



In example 1, the vehicle must give way to the pedestrian.  
In examples 2 and 3, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

### 63. Giving way at an intersection with traffic lights not operating or only partly operating

- (1) This rule applies to a driver at an intersection if traffic lights at the intersection are not operating, or the traffic lights are showing only a flashing yellow traffic light.

Note **Intersection** and **yellow traffic light** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 63

- (2) If there is a *traffic light–stop sign* at the intersection, the driver must comply with rule 67 as if the sign were a *stop sign* at an intersection without traffic lights.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign at an intersection.

*Note 2* Rule 67 deals with stopping and giving way at a *stop sign* or stop line at an intersection without traffic lights.

*Note 3* There is no requirement under Division 1 of this Part for a driver to stop for a flashing yellow traffic light or traffic lights that are not operating.

- (3) If there are no *traffic light–stop signs* at the intersection, the driver must give way to vehicles and pedestrians at or near the intersection in accordance with rule 72 or 73 as if the intersection were an intersection without traffic lights, or a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Give way line** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rules 72 and 73 deal with giving way at an intersection (except a roundabout) without traffic lights, or a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applying to the driver.

Traffic light–stop sign



#### 64. Giving way at a flashing yellow traffic arrow at an intersection

A driver turning in the direction indicated by a flashing yellow traffic arrow at an intersection with traffic lights must give way to—

- (a) any vehicle travelling on the road the driver is entering; and
- (b) any pedestrian at or near the intersection who is on the road the driver is entering; and
- (c) if the driver is turning right—any oncoming vehicle that is going straight ahead or turning left at the intersection (except a vehicle turning left using a slip lane).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection**, **oncoming vehicle**, **slip lane**, **straight ahead** and **yellow traffic arrow** are defined in the dictionary.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 64

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 3* There is no requirement under Division 1 of this Part for a driver to stop for a flashing yellow traffic arrow.

**65. Giving way at a marked foot crossing (except at an intersection) with a flashing yellow traffic light**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver approaching or at a marked foot crossing (except at or near an intersection) with a flashing yellow traffic light at the crossing.

*Note* **Intersection**, **marked foot crossing** and **yellow traffic light** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must—

- (a) give way to any pedestrian on the crossing; and
- (b) not obstruct any pedestrian on the crossing; and
- (c) not overtake or pass a vehicle that is travelling in the same direction as the driver and is stopping, or has stopped, to give way at the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Overtake** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For subrule (2), **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (3) If there is no pedestrian on the crossing, and no other vehicle travelling in the same direction as the driver that is stopping, or has stopped, to give way at the crossing, the driver may proceed through the crossing.

**Division 3—Twin red lights (except at level crossings)**

**66. Stopping for twin red lights (except at level crossings)**

- (1) A driver approaching or at twin red lights on a road (except at a level crossing) must stop in accordance with subrules (2) and (3).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Level crossing** is defined in rule 120, and **twin red lights** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(1) and (2) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device **on** a road.

*Note 3* Twin red lights are generally erected at bridges, ambulance stations, fire stations or level crossings. The Road Rules about stopping at level crossings are in Part 10.

*Road Rules - Victoria*

**r. 66**

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- (2) If there is a stop line at or near the lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the stop line, the driver must stop as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line.

*Note* **Stop line** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If there is no stop line at or near the lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the lights, the driver must stop as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the lights.
- (4) If the driver stops for the lights, the driver must not proceed until the lights are not showing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

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## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 67

**PART 7—GIVING WAY**

*Note 1* The rules in this Part deal with giving way in most situations. In addition, other rules requiring a driver to give way include—

- making a U-turn—rule 38
- turning at traffic lights at an intersection—rule 62
- at an intersection with traffic lights that are not operating or only partly operating—rule 63
- turning at a flashing yellow traffic arrow at an intersection—rule 64
- at a marked foot crossing with a flashing yellow traffic light—rule 65
- entering and driving in a roundabout—rule 114
- by the rider of a bicycle or animal to a vehicle leaving a roundabout—rule 119
- at a *stop sign* at a level crossing—rule 121
- at a *give way sign* or give way line at a level crossing—rule 122
- moving from one marked lane to another marked lane, or from one line of traffic to another line of traffic—rule 148
- when lines of traffic merge into a single line of traffic—rule 149
- for pedestrians crossing the road near a stopped tram—rule 164.

*Note 2* For the meaning of **left** and **right**, see rule 351(1) and (2).

### **Division 1—Giving way at a stop sign, stop line, give way sign or give way line applying to the driver**

*Note* For a driver, a reference in a rule in this Division to a traffic sign or road marking is a reference to a traffic sign or road marking applying to the driver—see rules 338 to 341.

#### **67. Stopping and giving way at a stop sign or stop line at an intersection without traffic lights**

- (1) A driver at an intersection with a *stop sign* or stop line, but without traffic lights, must stop and give way in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary. This rule applies also to T-intersections—see the definition of **intersection**.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must remain stationary until it is safe for the driver to proceed—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 3* Part 6 deals with stopping and giving way at an intersection with traffic lights.

*Note 4* This rule only applies to a driver turning left using a slip lane if the *stop sign* or stop line applies to the slip lane—see Part 20, Divisions 2 and 3, especially rules 330 and 345.

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 67

- (2) The driver must stop at the stop line or, if there is no stop line, the driver must stop as near as practicable to, but before entering, the intersection.

Note **Enter** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The driver must give way to a vehicle in, entering or approaching the intersection except—

- (a) an oncoming vehicle turning right at the intersection, if a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the oncoming vehicle; or
- (b) a vehicle turning left at the intersection using a slip lane; or
- (c) a vehicle making a U-turn.

Note **Give way line**, **oncoming vehicle**, **slip lane** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary.

- (4) If the driver is turning left or right or making a U-turn, the driver must also give way to any pedestrian at or near the intersection on the road, or part of the road, the driver is entering.

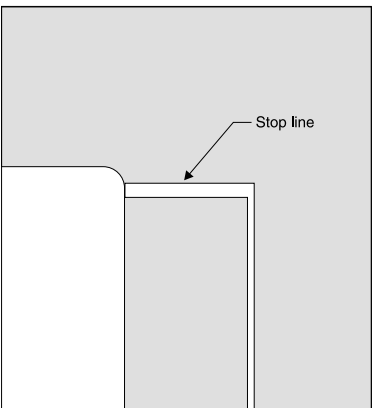
Stop sign



Examples

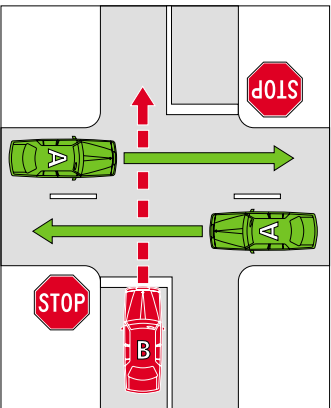
Example 1

Stop line



Example 2

Stopping and giving way at a stop sign to vehicles on the left and right



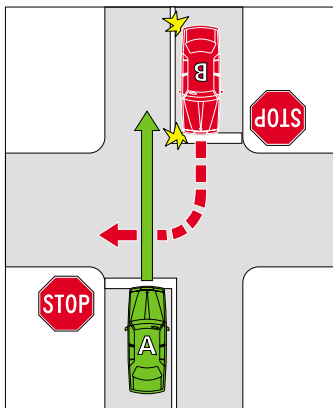
In example 2, vehicle B must give way to each vehicle A.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 67

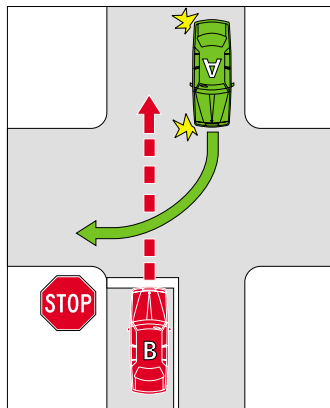
Example 3

Stopping and giving way at a stop sign to an oncoming vehicle at a stop sign



Example 4

Stopping and giving way at a stop sign to an oncoming vehicle that is not at a stop sign or give way sign



In examples 3 and 4, vehicle B must stop and give way to vehicle A.

- (5) For this rule, an oncoming vehicle travelling through a T-intersection on the continuing road is taken not to be turning.

## 68. Stopping and giving way at a stop sign or stop line at other places

- (1) A driver approaching or at a place (except an intersection, children's crossing, level crossing, or a place with twin red lights) with a *stop sign* or stop line must stop and give way in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

### Examples

1. A *stop sign* at a break in a dividing strip dividing the part of the road used by the main body of moving vehicles from a service road.
2. A *stop sign* on an exit from a carpark where the exit joins the road.

**Note 1** *Children's crossing* is defined in rule 80, *intersection*, *stop line* and *twin red lights* are defined in the dictionary, and *level crossing* is defined in rule 120.

**Note 2** For this rule, *give way* means the driver must remain stationary until it is safe for the driver to proceed—see the definition in the dictionary.

**Note 3** For the stopping and giving way rules applying to a driver at an intersection or level crossing with a *stop sign* or stop line, see rule 67 (intersections) and rule 121 (level crossings). Rule 80 deals with stopping at a stop line at a children's crossing.

- (2) The driver must stop at the stop line or, if there is no stop line, the driver must stop as near as practicable to, but before, the *stop sign*.
- (3) The driver must give way to any vehicle or pedestrian at or near the *stop sign*.

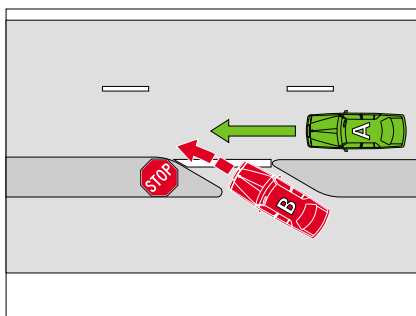
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 68

## Examples

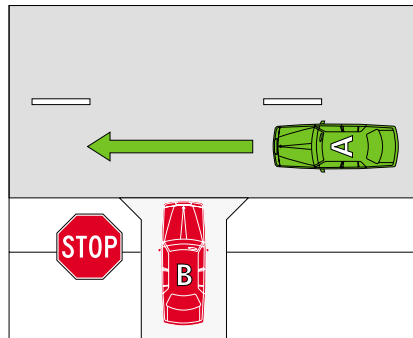
## Example 1

Stopping and giving way at a stop sign at a break in a dividing strip



## Example 2

Stopping and giving way at a stop sign where a carpark exit joins a road



In each example, vehicle B must stop and give way to vehicle A.

## 69. Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at an intersection

- (1) A driver at an intersection with a *give way sign* or give way line must give way in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Give way line** and **intersection** are defined in the dictionary. This rule applies also to T-intersections—see the definition of **intersection**.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must give way to a vehicle in, entering or approaching the intersection except—
- (a) an oncoming vehicle turning right at the intersection, if a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the oncoming vehicle; or
  - (b) a vehicle turning left at the intersection using a slip lane; or
  - (c) a vehicle making a U-turn.

*Note* **Enter**, **oncoming vehicle**, **slip lane**, **stop line** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 69

- (3) If the driver is turning left or right or making a U-turn, the driver must also give way to any pedestrian at or near the intersection on the road, or part of the road, the driver is entering.

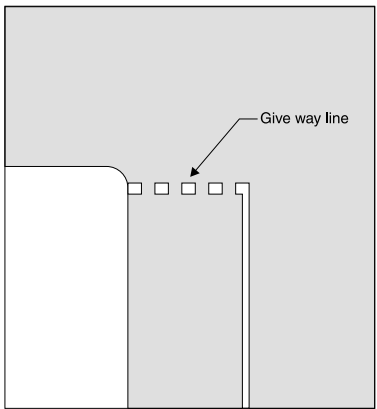
Give way sign



Examples

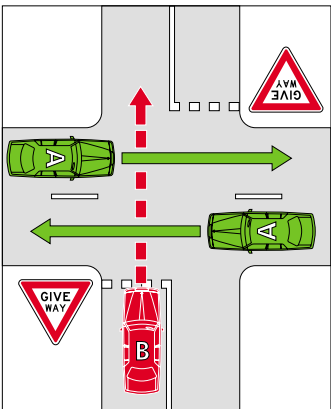
Example 1

Give way line



Example 2

Giving way at a give way sign to vehicles on the left and right



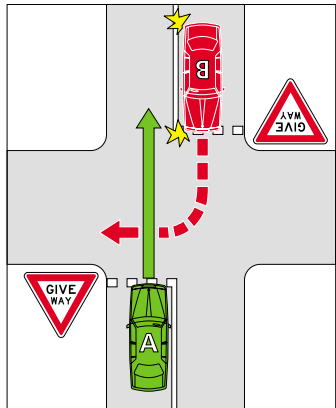
In example 2, vehicle B must give way to each vehicle A.

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 69

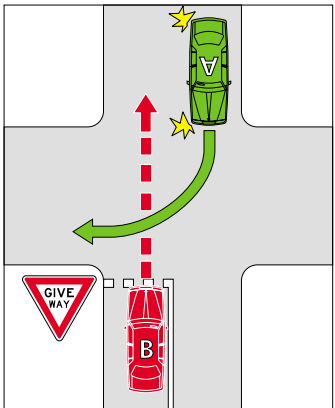
Example 3

Giving way at a give way sign to an oncoming vehicle at a give way sign



Example 4

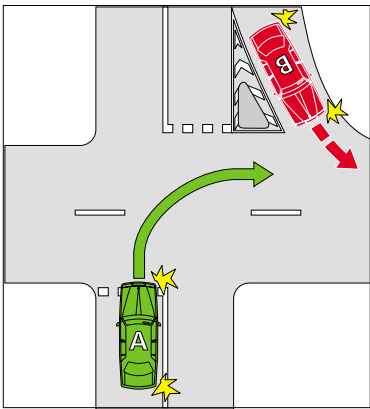
Giving way at a give way sign to an oncoming vehicle that is not at a stop sign or give way sign



In examples 3 and 4, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

Example 5

Driver turning right at a give way line does not have to give way to a vehicle turning left using a slip lane



In example 5, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

- (4) For this rule, an oncoming vehicle travelling through a T-intersection on the continuing road is taken not to be turning.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 70

**70. Giving way at a give way sign at a bridge or length of narrow road**

A driver approaching a bridge or length of narrow road with a *give way sign* must give way to any oncoming vehicle that is on the bridge or length of road when the driver reaches the sign.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

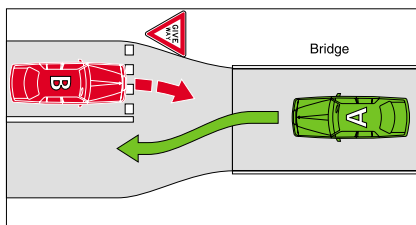
*Note 1* **Oncoming vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Examples*

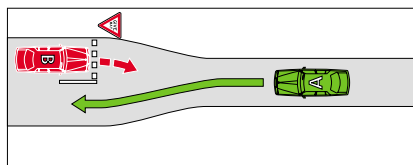
Example 1

Giving way at a bridge



Example 2

Giving way at a length of narrow road



In each example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

**71. Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at other places**

- (1) A driver approaching or at a place (except an intersection, bridge or length of narrow road, level crossing, or a place with twin red lights) with a *give way sign* or give way line must give way in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Examples*

1. A *give way sign* at a break in a dividing strip dividing the part of the road used by the main body of moving vehicles from a service road.
2. A *give way sign* on a road at a place where a bicycle path meets the road.

*Note 1* **Give way line**, **intersection** and **twin red lights** are defined in the dictionary, and **level crossing** is defined in rule 120.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 3* For the give way rules applying to a driver at an intersection, bridge or length of narrow road, or level crossing, with a *give way sign* or give way line, see rule 69 (intersections), rule 70 (bridges and lengths of narrow road) and rule 122 (level crossings).

## Road Rules - Victoria

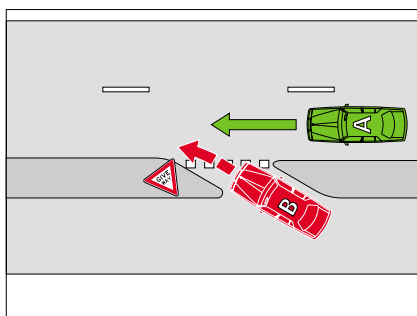
r. 71

- (2) The driver must give way to any vehicle or pedestrian at or near the *give way sign* or *give way line*.

*Examples*

## Example 1

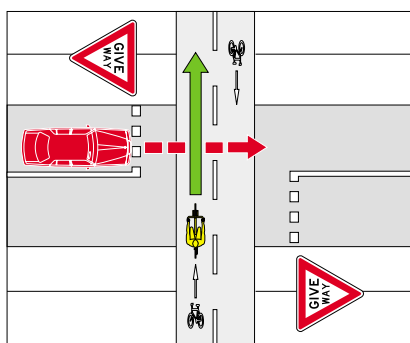
Giving way at a give way sign at a break in a dividing strip



In example 1, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

## Example 2

Giving way at a give way sign where a bicycle path meets a road



In example 2, the motor vehicle must give way to the bicycle.

## Division 2—Giving way at an intersection without traffic lights or a stop sign, stop line, give way sign or give way line applying to the driver

*Note* For a driver, a reference in a rule in this Division to a traffic sign or road marking is a reference to a traffic sign or road marking applying to the driver—see rules 338 to 341.

### 72. Giving way at an intersection (except a T-intersection or roundabout)

- (1) A driver at an intersection (except a T-intersection or roundabout) without traffic lights, or a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign*, or give way line, must give way in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Give way line**, **intersection**, **stop line**, **T-intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary, and **roundabout** is defined in rule 109.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) If the driver is going straight ahead, the driver must give way to any vehicle approaching from the right, unless a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the approaching vehicle.

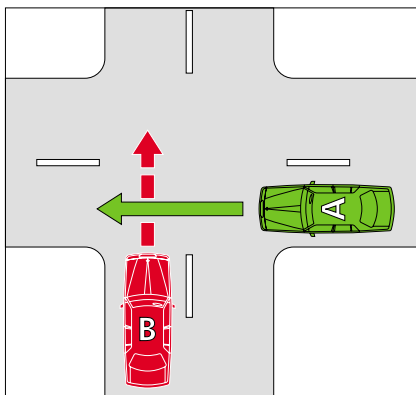
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 72

## Examples

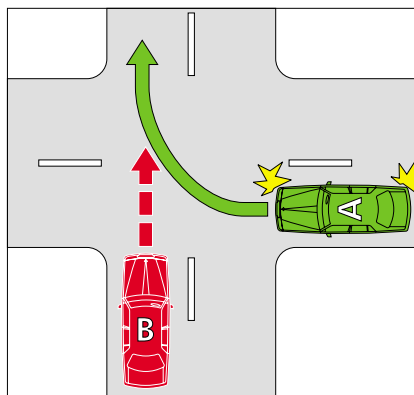
## Example 1

Driver going straight ahead giving way to a vehicle on the right that is going straight ahead



## Example 2

Driver going straight ahead giving way to a vehicle on the right that is turning right



In each example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

*Note* **Straight ahead** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If the driver is turning left (except if the driver is using a slip lane), the driver must give way to—
- (a) any vehicle approaching from the right, unless a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the approaching vehicle; and
  - (b) any pedestrian at or near the intersection on the road the driver is entering.

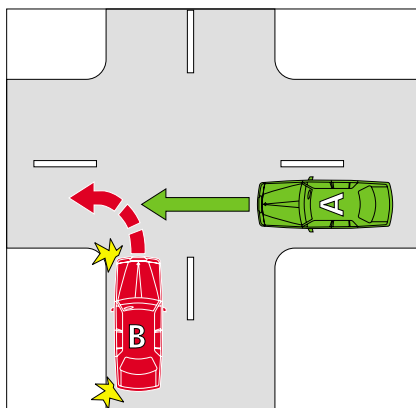
## Road Rules - Victoria

r.72

## Examples

## Example 3

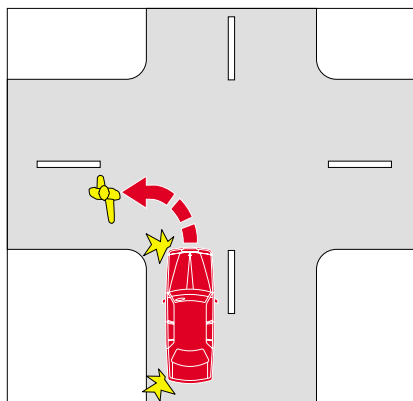
Driver turning left giving way to a vehicle on the right that is going straight ahead



In example 3, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

## Example 4

Driver turning left giving way to a pedestrian on the road the driver is entering



In example 4, the vehicle must give way to the pedestrian.

*Note* **Slip lane** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) If the driver is turning left using a slip lane, the driver must give way to—
- (a) any vehicle approaching from the right or turning right at the intersection into the road the driver is entering (except a vehicle making a U-turn at the intersection); and
  - (b) any pedestrian on the slip lane.

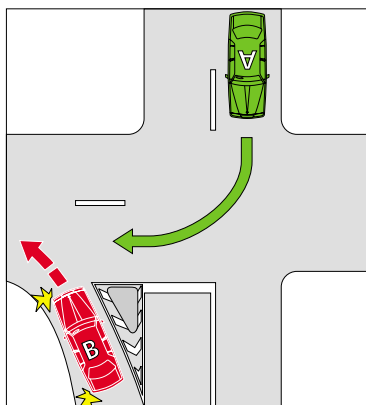
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 72

## Example

## Example 5

Driver turning left using a slip lane  
giving way to a vehicle that is turning  
right into the road the driver is entering



In this example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

- (5) If the driver is turning right, the driver must give way to—
- (a) any vehicle approaching from the right, unless a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the approaching vehicle; and
  - (b) any oncoming vehicle that is going straight ahead or turning left at the intersection, unless—
    - (i) a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line applies to the driver of the oncoming vehicle; or
    - (ii) the oncoming vehicle is turning left using a slip lane; and
  - (c) any pedestrian at or near the intersection on the road the driver is entering.

*Note* **Oncoming vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

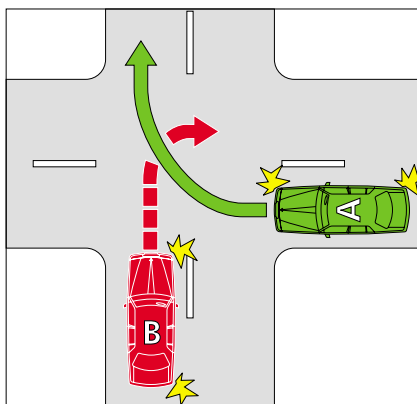
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 72

## Examples

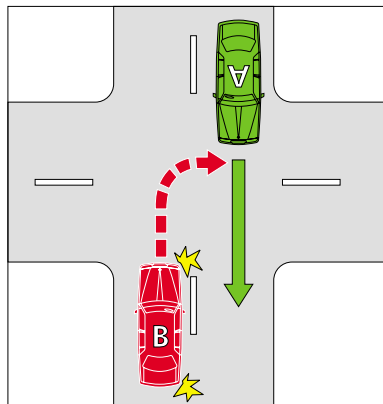
## Example 6

Driver turning right giving way to a vehicle on the right that is turning right into the road the driver is leaving



## Example 7

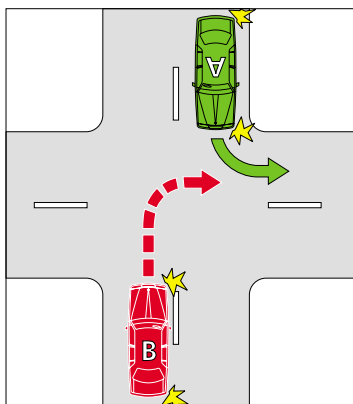
Driver turning right giving way to an oncoming vehicle that is going straight ahead on the road the driver is leaving



In examples 6 and 7, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

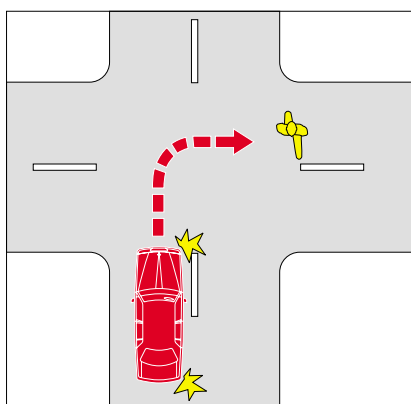
## Example 8

Driver turning right giving way to an oncoming vehicle that is turning left into the road the driver is entering



## Example 9

Driver turning right giving way to a pedestrian on the road the driver is entering



In example 8, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

In example 9, the vehicle must give way to the pedestrian.

- (6) However, if a vehicle approaching from the right is facing a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line, subrules (2), (3)(a) and (5)(a) do not apply to the driver.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 73

**73. Giving way at a T-intersection**

- (1) A driver at a T-intersection without traffic lights or a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line, must give way in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Give way line**, **stop line**, **T-intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

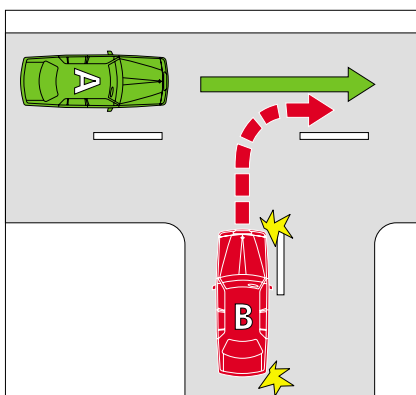
*Note 3* Rule 75(1)(d) requires a driver at a T-intersection to give way when crossing the continuing road to enter a road related area or adjacent land.

- (2) If the driver is turning left (except if the driver is using a slip lane) or right from the terminating road into the continuing road, the driver must give way to—
- (a) any vehicle travelling on the continuing road; and
  - (b) any pedestrian on the continuing road at or near the intersection.

*Note* **Continuing road**, **slip lane** and **terminating road** are defined in the dictionary.

*Examples***Example 1**

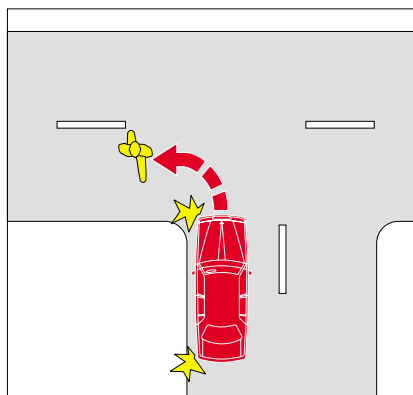
Driver turning right from the terminating road giving way to a vehicle on the continuing road



In example 1, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

**Example 2**

Driver turning left (except if the driver is using a slip lane) from the terminating road giving way to a pedestrian on the continuing road



In example 2, the vehicle must give way to the pedestrian.

## Road Rules - Victoria

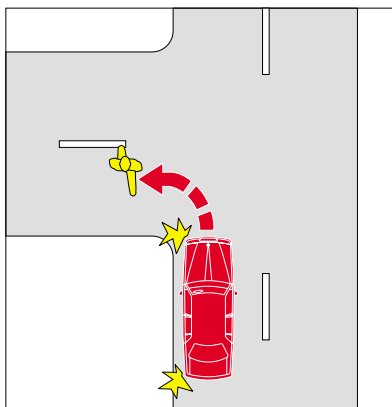
r. 73

- (3) If the driver is turning left from the terminating road into the continuing road using a slip lane, the driver must give way to—
- (a) any vehicle travelling on the continuing road; and
  - (b) any pedestrian on the slip lane.
- (4) If the driver is turning left (except if the driver is using a slip lane) from the continuing road into the terminating road, the driver must give way to any pedestrian on the terminating road at or near the intersection.

*Example*

## Example 3

Driver turning left (except if the driver is using a slip lane) from the continuing road giving way to a pedestrian on the terminating road



In this example, the vehicle must give way to the pedestrian.

- (5) If the driver is turning from the continuing road into the terminating road using a slip lane, the driver must give way to—
- (a) any vehicle approaching from the right; and
  - (b) any pedestrian on the slip lane.
- (6) If the driver is turning right from the continuing road into the terminating road, the driver must give way to—
- (a) any oncoming vehicle that is travelling through the intersection on the continuing road or turning left at the intersection; and
  - (b) any pedestrian on the terminating road at or near the intersection.

*Note* **Oncoming vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.



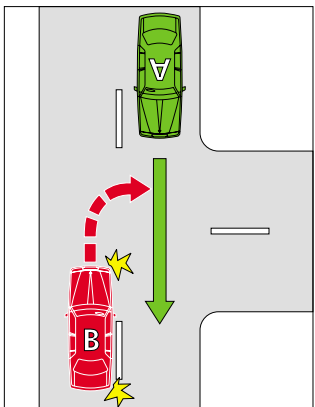
Road Rules - Victoria

r. 73

Examples

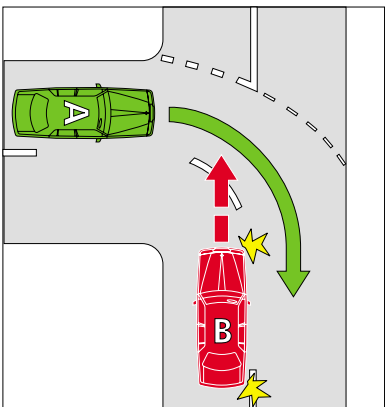
Example 4

Driver turning right from the continuing road giving way to an oncoming vehicle travelling through the intersection on the continuing road



Example 5

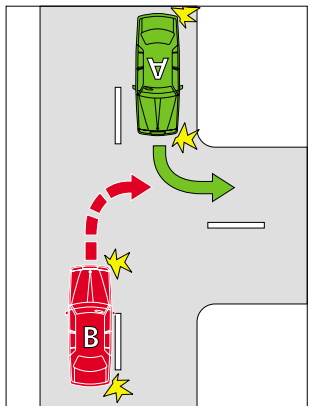
Driver leaving the continuing road to proceed straight ahead on the terminating road giving way to a vehicle travelling through the intersection on the continuing road



Example 5 shows a T-intersection where the continuing road (which is marked with broken white lines) goes around a corner. Vehicle B is leaving the continuing road to enter the terminating road. In examples 4 and 5, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

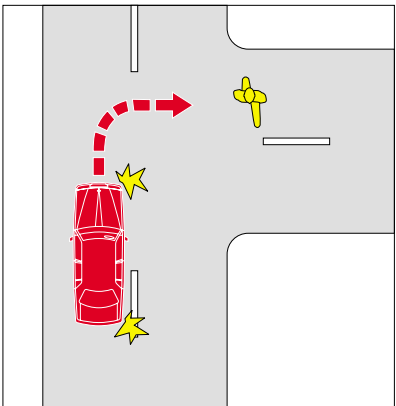
Example 6

Driver turning right from the continuing road giving way to an oncoming vehicle turning left from the continuing road



Example 7

Driver turning right from the continuing road giving way to a pedestrian on the terminating road



In example 6, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.  
In example 7, the vehicle must give way to the pedestrian.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 73

(7) In this rule—

- (a) **turning left from the continuing road into the terminating road**, for a driver, includes, where the continuing road curves to the right at a T-intersection, leaving the continuing road to proceed straight ahead onto the terminating road; and
- (b) **turning right from the continuing road into the terminating road**, for a driver, includes, where the continuing road curves to the left at a T-intersection, leaving the continuing road to proceed straight ahead onto the terminating road.

*Note* **Straight ahead** is defined in the dictionary.

### Division 3—Entering or leaving road related areas and adjacent land

#### 74. Giving way when entering a road from a road related area or adjacent land

- (1) A driver entering a road from a road related area, or adjacent land, without traffic lights or a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line must give way to—
  - (a) any vehicle travelling on the road or turning into the road (except a vehicle turning right into the road from a road related area or adjacent land); and
  - (b) any pedestrian on the road; and
  - (c) any vehicle or pedestrian on any road related area that the driver crosses to enter the road; and
  - (d) for a driver entering the road from a road related area—any vehicle or pedestrian on the road related area.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Adjacent land**, **give way line**, **stop line** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Adjacent land or a road related area can include a driveway, service station or shopping centre—see the definitions of **adjacent land** and **road related area**. Some shopping centres may include roads.

*Note 3* Part 6 applies to the driver if there are traffic lights. Rule 68 applies to the driver if there is a stop sign or stop line, and rule 71 applies to the driver if there is a *give way sign* or give way line.

*Note 4* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

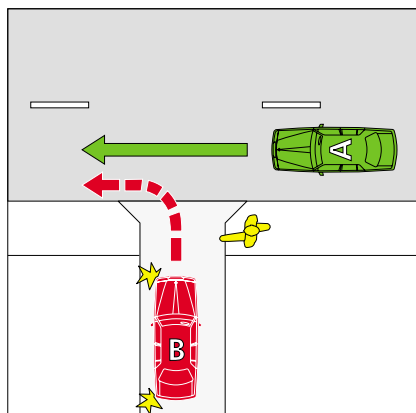
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 74

(2) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.*Note* A **road related area** includes any shoulder of a road—see rule 13.*Example*

Driver entering a road from a road related area giving way to a pedestrian on the footpath and a vehicle on the road



In this example, vehicle B must give way to the pedestrian on the footpath and to vehicle A.

**75. Giving way when entering a road related area or adjacent land from a road**

- (1) A driver entering a road related area or adjacent land from a place on a road without traffic lights or a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line must give way to—
- (a) any pedestrian on the road; and
  - (b) any vehicle or pedestrian on any road related area that the driver crosses or enters; and
  - (c) if the driver is turning right from the road—any oncoming vehicle on the road that is going straight ahead or turning left; and
  - (d) if the road the driver is leaving ends at a T-intersection opposite the road related area or adjacent land and the driver is crossing the continuing road—any vehicle on the continuing road.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Adjacent land**, **continuing road**, **give way line**, **oncoming vehicle**, **stop line**, **straight ahead**, **T-intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Adjacent land or a road related area can include a driveway, service station or shopping centre—see the definitions of **adjacent land** and **road related area**. Some shopping centres may include roads.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 75

**Note 3** For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

**Note 4** Part 6 applies to the driver if there are traffic lights. Rule 68 applies to the driver if there is a *stop sign* or stop line, and rule 71 applies to the driver if there is a *give way sign* or give way line.

(2) In this rule—

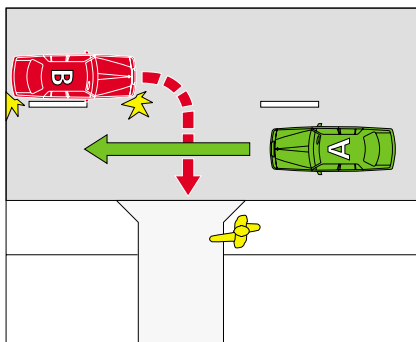
**road** does not include a road related area.

**Note** A **road related area** includes any shoulder of a road—see rule 13.

**Examples**

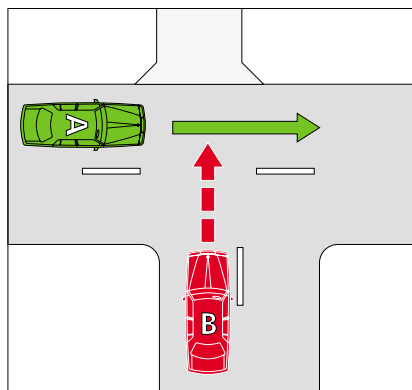
Example 1

Driver turning right from a road into a road related area giving way to an oncoming vehicle that is going straight ahead and to a pedestrian on the footpath



Example 2

Driver crossing a continuing road at a T-intersection to enter a road related area giving way to a vehicle on the continuing road



In each example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A. In example 1, vehicle B must also give way to the pedestrian on the footpath.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 76

## Division 4—Keeping clear of and giving way to particular vehicles

76. *Keeping clear of trams travelling in tram lanes etc.*

- (1) A driver must not move into the path of an approaching tram travelling in a tram lane, or on tram tracks marked along the left side of the tracks by a broken or continuous yellow line parallel to the tracks.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Approaching, left, tram** and **tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary, and **tram lane** is defined in rule 155.

- (2) If a driver is in the path of an approaching tram travelling in a tram lane, or on tram tracks marked along the left side of the tracks by a broken or continuous yellow line parallel to the tracks, the driver must move out of the path of the tram as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) In this rule—

**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

*Note* **Travelling along tram tracks** is defined in the dictionary.

77. *Giving way to buses*

- (1) A driver driving on a length of road in a built-up area, in the left lane or left line of traffic, must give way to a bus in front of the driver if—
- (a) the bus has stopped, or is moving slowly, at the far left side of the road, on a shoulder of the road, or in a bus-stop bay; and
  - (b) the bus displays a *give way to buses sign* and the right direction indicator lights of the bus are operating; and
  - (c) the bus is about to enter or proceed in the lane or line of traffic in which the driver is driving.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Built-up area** and **length** of road are defined in the dictionary, **bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, **left lane** and **left line of traffic** are defined in subrule (2), and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 3* The driver of the bus must give the change of direction signal for long enough to give sufficient warning to other drivers and pedestrians—see rule 48(2) and (3).

*Note 4* Under rule 87(1), a driver entering a marked lane, or a line of traffic, from the side of the road must give way to any vehicle travelling in the lane or line of traffic. However, the driver of a public bus does not have to give way to a vehicle if the vehicle is required to give way to the bus under this rule and it is safe for the bus to enter the lane, or line of traffic, in which the other vehicle is travelling—see rule 87(2).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 77

(2) In this rule—

**left lane**, of a road, means—

- (a) the marked lane nearest to the far left side of the road (the **first lane**) or, if the first lane is a bicycle lane, the marked lane next to the first lane; or
- (b) if there is an obstruction in the first lane (for example, a parked car or roadworks) and the first lane is not a bicycle lane—the marked lane next to the first lane.

**left line of traffic**, for a road, means the line of traffic nearest to the far left side of the road.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **obstruction** are defined in the dictionary, and **bicycle lane** is defined in rule 153.

Give way to buses sign



*Note for diagram* This sign is displayed on buses.

## 78. Keeping clear of police and emergency vehicles

- (1) A driver must not move into the path of an approaching police or emergency vehicle that is displaying a flashing blue or red light (whether or not it is also displaying other lights) or sounding an alarm.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Approaching, emergency vehicle** and **police vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If a driver is in the path of an approaching police or emergency vehicle that is displaying a flashing blue or red light (whether or not it is also displaying other lights) or sounding an alarm, the driver must move out of the path of the vehicle as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) This rule applies to the driver despite any other rule of the Road Rules.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 79

**79. Giving way to police and emergency vehicles**

- (1) A driver must give way to a police or emergency vehicle that is displaying a flashing blue or red light (whether or not it is also displaying other lights) or sounding an alarm.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Emergency vehicle** and **police vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means—

- (a) if the driver is stopped—remain stationary until it is safe to proceed; or
- (b) in any other case—slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—  
see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) This rule applies to the driver despite any other rule that would otherwise require the driver of a police or emergency vehicle to give way to the driver.

**Division 5—Crossings and shared zones****80. Stopping at a children's crossing**

- (1) A driver approaching a children's crossing must drive at a speed at which the driver can, if necessary, stop safely before the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Children's crossing** is defined in subrule (6).

- (2) A driver approaching or at a children's crossing must stop at the stop line at the crossing if—

- (a) a *hand-held stop sign* is displayed at the crossing; or
- (b) a pedestrian is on or entering the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Stop line** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device **at** a place.

- (3) If a driver stops at a children's crossing for a *hand-held stop sign*, the driver must not proceed until the holder of the sign—

- (a) no longer displays the sign towards the driver; or
- (b) otherwise indicates that the driver may proceed.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 80

- (4) If a driver stops at a children's crossing for a pedestrian, the driver must not proceed until there is no pedestrian on or entering the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (5) For this rule, if a children's crossing extends across a road with a dividing strip, the part of the children's crossing on each side of the dividing strip is taken to be a separate children's crossing.

*Note 1* **Dividing strip** is defined in the dictionary.

- (6) A **children's crossing** is an area of a road—

- (a) at a place with stop lines marked on the road, and—  
(i) children crossing flags; or  
(ii) *children's crossing signs* and twin yellow lights; and  
(b) indicated by—  
(i) 2 red and white posts erected on each side of the road; or  
(ii) 2 parallel continuous or broken lines on the road surface from one side of the road completely or partly across the road; and  
(c) extending across the road between the posts or lines.

*Note* **Twin yellow lights** is defined in the dictionary.

Children crossing flag



Children's crossing sign



Hand-held stop signs



*Note for diagrams*

A *children's crossing sign* may have a different number on the sign—see rule 316(4).



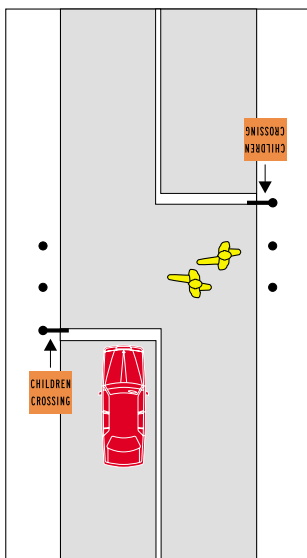
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 80

## Examples

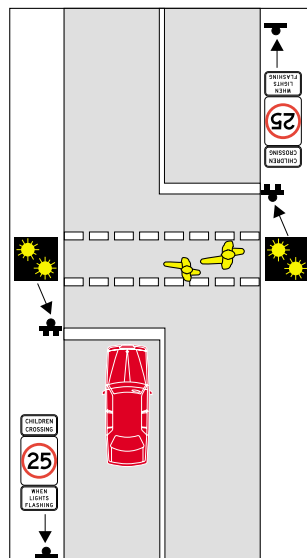
## Example 1

Driver stopped at stop line for pedestrians on a children's crossing with children crossing flags



## Example 2

Driver stopped at stop line for pedestrians on a children's crossing with children's crossing signs and twin yellow lights



In each of these examples, the driver must stop at the stop line because there are pedestrians on the children's crossing.

## 81. Giving way at a pedestrian crossing

- (1) A driver approaching a pedestrian crossing must drive at a speed at which the driver can, if necessary, stop safely before the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Pedestrian crossing** is defined in subrule (3).

- (2) A driver must give way to any pedestrian on a pedestrian crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (3) A **pedestrian crossing** is an area of a road—

- (a) at a place that has a *pedestrian crossing sign* (with or without alternating flashing twin yellow lights); and

## Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 81**

- (b) indicated by white stripes on the road surface that are—
- (i) approximately parallel to each other; and
  - (ii) from one side of the road completely or partly across the road.

*Note 1* **Twin yellow lights** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign **at** a place.

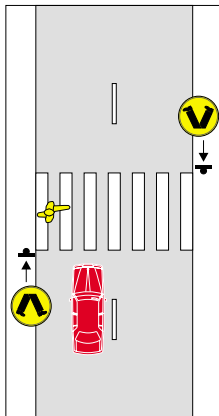
Pedestrian crossing sign



*Examples*

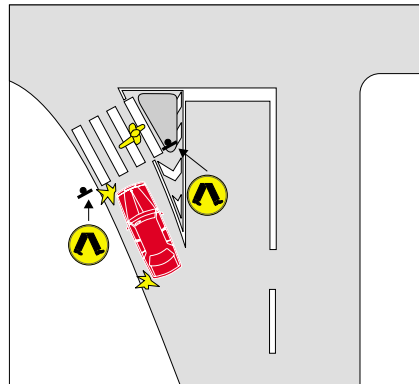
Example 1

Giving way to a pedestrian on a pedestrian crossing



Example 2

Giving way to a pedestrian on a pedestrian crossing at a slip lane



In each of these examples, the driver must give way to the pedestrian on the crossing.

**82. Overtaking or passing a vehicle at a children's crossing or pedestrian crossing**

A driver approaching a children's crossing, or pedestrian crossing, must not overtake or pass a vehicle that is travelling in the same direction as the driver and is stopping, or has stopped, to give way to a pedestrian at the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

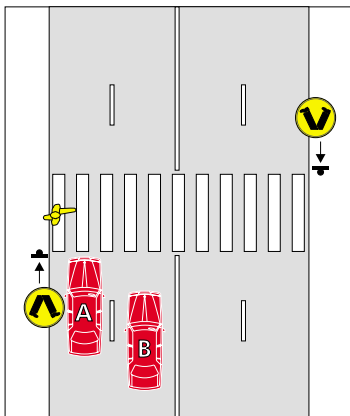
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 82

*Note* **Children's crossing** is defined in rule 80, **overtake** is defined in the dictionary, and **pedestrian crossing** is defined in rule 81.

*Example*

Driver not passing a vehicle that has stopped to give way to a pedestrian at a pedestrian crossing



In the example, vehicle A has stopped to give way to a pedestrian on the crossing. Vehicle B must not overtake or pass vehicle A.

### 83. Giving way to pedestrians in a shared zone

A driver driving in a shared zone must give way to any pedestrian in the zone.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Shared zone** is defined in rule 24.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

## Division 6—Other give way rules

### 84. Giving way when driving through a break in a dividing strip

- (1) If a driver drives through a break in a dividing strip that has no *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign* or give way line, the driver must give way to—
  - (a) any tram on the dividing strip; and

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 84

- (b) any vehicle travelling on the part of the road the driver is entering (except a vehicle to which a *stop sign*, stop line, *give way sign*, or give way line, applies).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Dividing strip**, **give way line**, **stop line** and **tram** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 68 applies to the driver if there is a *stop sign* or stop line, and rule 71 applies to the driver if there is a *give way sign* or give way line.

*Note 3* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) In this rule—

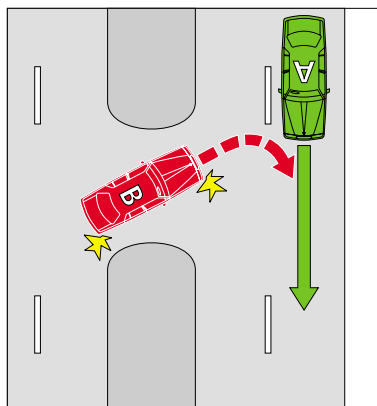
**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986** and **travelling along tram tracks** is defined in the dictionary.

*Examples*

Example 1

Giving way when driving through a break in a median strip

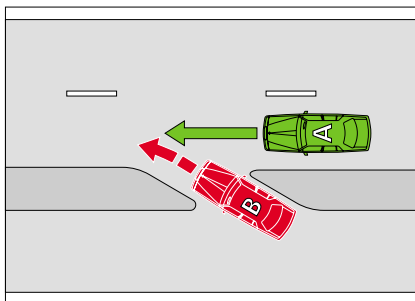


## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 84

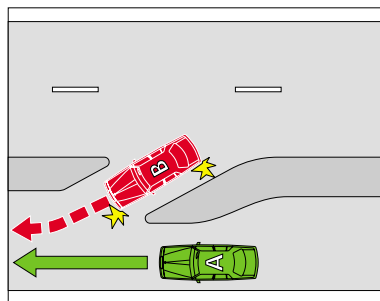
Example 2

Giving way when driving through a break in a dividing strip to leave a service road



Example 3

Giving way when driving through a break in a dividing strip to enter a service road



In each of the examples, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

*Note to examples* A median strip is a particular kind of dividing strip—see the definition of **median strip** in the dictionary.

## 85. Giving way on a painted island

A driver entering a turning lane from a painted island must give way to any vehicle—

- (a) in the turning lane; or
- (b) entering the turning lane from the marked lane, or line of traffic, immediately to the left of the turning lane.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Marked lane**, **painted island** and **turning lane** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 138 deals with keeping off painted islands.

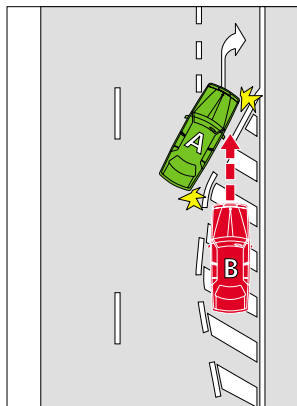
*Note 3* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 85

*Example*

Driver entering a turning lane from a painted island giving way to a vehicle entering the turning lane from the marked lane immediately to the left of the turning lane



In the example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

**86. Giving way in median turning bays**

- (1) A driver entering a median turning bay must give way to any oncoming vehicle already in the turning bay.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Oncoming vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) In this rule—

**median turning bay** means a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane—

- (a) to which a *median turning lane sign* applies; or
- (b) where traffic lane arrows applying to the lane indicate that vehicles travelling in opposite directions must turn right.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **traffic lane arrows** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 86

Median turning lane sign

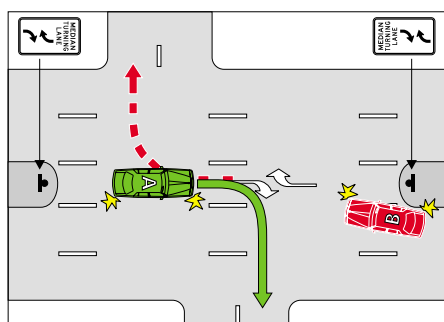


*Note for diagram*

There is another permitted version of the *median turning lane sign*—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

*Example*

Giving way in a median turning bay



In the example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

## 87. Giving way when moving from a side or shoulder of the road or a median strip parking area

- (1) A driver entering a marked lane, or a line of traffic, from the far left or right side of a road, or from a shoulder of a road, must give way to any vehicle travelling in the lane or line of traffic.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Note 2* For subrule (1), **give way** means—

- (a) if the driver is stopped—remain stationary until it is safe to proceed; or
- (b) in any other case—slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 87**

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- (2) However, the driver of a public bus does not have to give way to a vehicle if—
- (a) the driver of the vehicle is required to give way to the bus under rule 77; and
  - (b) it is safe for the bus to enter the lane or line of traffic in which the vehicle is driving.

*Note 1* **Public bus** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* The bus must display a *give way to buses sign* and the right direction indicator lights of the bus must be operating—see rule 77.

- (3) A driver turning from a median strip parking area into a marked lane, or a line of traffic, must give way to any vehicle travelling in the lane or line of traffic.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Median strip parking area** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For subrule (3), **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

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## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 88

**PART 8—TRAFFIC SIGNS AND ROAD MARKINGS**

*Note 1* The rules in this Part cover most traffic signs and road markings. However, some traffic signs and road markings are dealt with in other Parts dealing with particular subjects. These include—

- speed-limits (including speed-limits in speed-limited areas and shared zones)—see Part 3
- U-turns—see Part 4, Division 4
- traffic lights—see Part 6
- *stop signs* and *give way signs*—see Part 7, Division 1
- roundabouts—see Part 9
- level crossings—see Part 10
- keeping left and lane signs—see Part 11
- stopping and parking—see Part 12
- pedestrians—see Part 14
- bicycle riders—see Part 15.

*Note 2* Rule 322 deals with the meaning of traffic control devices **on** a road or **in** or **at** an area or place (including an intersection).

*Note 3* For a driver, a traffic sign or road marking mentioned in a rule is, unless the contrary intention appears, a sign or marking that applies to the driver. To find out how traffic signs and road markings apply to a driver, see rules 338 to 341.

**Division 1—Traffic signs and road markings at intersections**

*Note* **Intersection**, **road marking** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

**88. Left turn signs**

- (1) If there is a *left turn only sign* at an intersection, a driver must turn left at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* For the meaning of **left**, see rule 351(1).

- (2) If there is a *left lane must turn left sign* at an intersection, a driver who is in the left marked lane when entering the intersection must turn left at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 88

Left turn only sign



Left lane must turn left sign



*Note for diagrams*

There is another permitted version of the left turn only signs—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

**89. Right turn signs**

- (1) If there is a *right turn only sign* at an intersection, a driver must turn right at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* For the meaning of **right**, see rule 351(2).

- (2) If there is a *right lane must turn right sign* at an intersection, a driver who is in the right marked lane when entering the intersection must turn right at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In this rule—

**turn right** does not include make a U-turn.

*Note* **U-turn** is defined in the dictionary.

Right turn only sign



Right lane must turn right sign



*Note for diagrams*

There are a number of other permitted versions of the *right turn only sign*—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 90

**90. No turns signs**

If there is a *no turns sign* at an intersection, a driver must not turn left or right, or make a U-turn, at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **U-turn** is defined in the dictionary.

No turns sign

**91. No left turn and no right turn signs**

- (1) If there is a *no left turn sign* at an intersection, a driver must not turn left at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) If there is a *no right turn sign* at an intersection, a driver must not turn right or make a U-turn at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

No left turn signs

No left turn sign  
(Standard sign)



No left turn sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 91

## No right turn signs

No right turn sign  
(Standard sign)No right turn sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)*Note for diagrams*

There is another permitted version of the *no left turn sign* and a number of other permitted versions of the no right turn signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

**92. Traffic lane arrows**

- (1) If a driver is driving in a marked lane at an intersection (except a roundabout) and there are traffic lane arrows applying to the lane, the driver must—
  - (a) if the arrows indicate a single direction—drive in that direction; or
  - (b) if the arrows indicate 2 or more directions—drive in one of those directions.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Marked lane** and **traffic lane arrows** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 9 deals with traffic lane arrows at roundabouts.

*Note 3* Rule 329 explains when a traffic control device applies to a marked lane.

- (2) However, this rule does not apply to a driver if the arrows indicate a direction to the right (whether or not they also indicate another direction) and the driver is making a U-turn at the intersection.

*Note* Rules 40 and 41 deal with making a U-turn at an intersection. The driver must not make a U-turn if there is a *no U-turn sign* at the intersection.

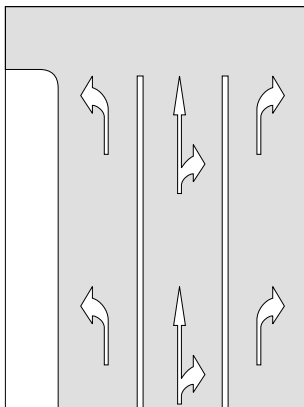
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 92

## Examples

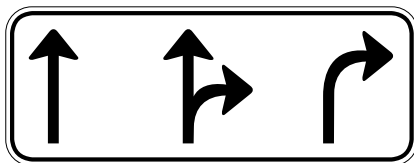
## Example 1

Traffic lane arrows on the surface of marked lanes



## Example 2

Traffic lane arrows on a traffic sign



## Division 2—Traffic signs and road markings generally

93. **No overtaking or passing signs**

- (1) A driver must not—
- (a) drive past a *no overtaking or passing sign* if any oncoming vehicle is on the bridge or length of road to which the sign applies; or
  - (b) overtake a vehicle on a bridge or length of road to which a *no overtaking or passing sign* applies.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Oncoming vehicle** and **overtake** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 93

- (2) A *no overtaking or passing sign* on a road applies to the length of road (including a length of road on a bridge) beginning at the sign and ending—
- (a) if information on or with the sign indicates a distance—at that distance past the sign; or
  - (b) if the sign applies to a bridge—at the end of the bridge; or
  - (c) at an *end no overtaking or passing sign* on the road.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

No overtaking or passing sign



End no overtaking or passing sign



#### 94. *No overtaking on bridge signs*

A driver on a bridge with a *no overtaking on bridge sign* must not overtake a vehicle between the sign and the far end of the bridge.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Overtake** is defined in the dictionary.

No overtaking on bridge sign



#### 95. *Emergency stopping lane only signs*

- (1) A driver must not drive in an emergency stopping lane unless—
- (a) the driver needs to drive in the emergency stopping lane to avoid a collision, to stop in the lane, or because the driver's vehicle is disabled; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 95

- (b) information on or with a traffic sign applying to the length of road indicates that a particular class of vehicle may drive in the emergency stopping lane and the driver is driving a vehicle of that class.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 178 deals with stopping in an emergency stopping lane.

- (2) This rule does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or the driver of a vehicle which is being driven in the emergency stopping lane with the written consent of the Corporation.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* If a *no bicycles sign* applies to the emergency stopping lane, the rider must not ride in the lane—see rule 252.

- (3) In this rule—

**emergency stopping lane** means a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane, to which an *emergency stopping lane only sign* applies.

*Note 1* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 329 explains when a traffic control device applies to a marked lane.

Emergency stopping lane only sign



*Note for diagram*

The sign may have an arrow pointing in a different direction—see rule 316(4).

## 96. **Keep clear markings**

- (1) A driver must not stop on an area of a road marked with a keep clear marking.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) In this rule—

**keep clear marking** means the words “keep clear” marked across all or part of a road, with or without continuous lines marked across all or part of the road.

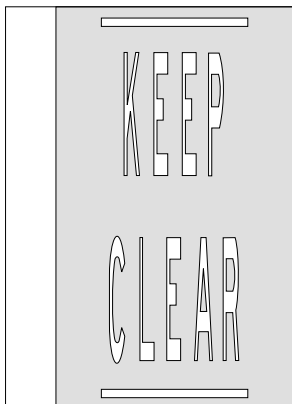
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 96

## Examples

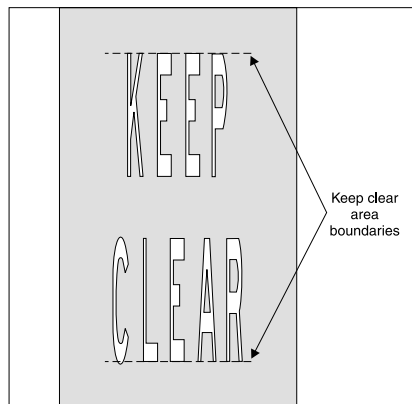
Example 1

Keep clear marking bounded by  
line road markings



Example 2

Keep clear marking with no line  
road markings



## 97. Road access signs

- (1) A driver must not drive on a length of road to which a *road access sign* applies if information on or with the sign indicates that the driver or the driver's vehicle is not permitted beyond the sign.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle**, **length** of road and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A *road access sign* on a road applies to the length of road beginning at the sign (including any road into which the length of road merges) and ending—
- (a) if the sign is on a freeway—at an *end freeway sign* or *end road access sign* on the road; or
  - (b) if the sign is not on a freeway—at the nearer of the following—
    - (i) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end—the end of the road;
    - (ii) an *end road access sign* on the road.
- (3) This rule does not apply to the driver of a vehicle which is being driven on the length of road to which a *road access sign* applies with the written consent of the Corporation.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 97

*Example*

A *road access sign* on an access ramp to a freeway applies to the access ramp and the freeway into which the access ramp merges.

*Note 1* **Freeway** is defined in rule 177, and **road marking**, **T-intersection** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 229 applies the *road access sign* to pedestrians.

Road access sign



End freeway sign



End road access sign



*Note 1 for diagrams* There is another permitted version of the *road access sign* and the *end freeway sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *road access sign* may indicate that it applies to different or additional vehicles or persons—see rule 316(4).

**98. One-way signs**

- (1) A driver must not drive on a length of road to which a *one-way sign* applies except in the direction indicated by the arrow on the sign.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A *one-way sign* on a road applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearer of the following—
- (a) a *two-way sign* on the road;
  - (b) a *keep left sign* on the road;
  - (c) another sign or road marking on the road that indicates that the road is a two-way road;

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 98

- (d) if the road ends at a T-intersection—the end of the road.

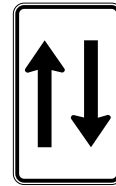
*Note 1* **Road marking, T-intersection** and **two-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* There is a diagram of a *keep left sign* in rule 99.

One-way sign



Two-way sign



*Note 1 for diagrams* There is another permitted version of the *one-way sign* and another permitted version of the *two-way sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *one-way sign* may have an arrow pointing in a different direction—see rule 316(4).

**99. Keep left and keep right signs**

- (1) A driver driving past a *keep left sign* must drive to the left of the sign.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) A driver driving past a *keep right sign* must drive to the right of the sign.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

Keep left sign



Keep right sign



*Note for diagrams* There is another permitted version of the *keep right sign*—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 100

**100. No entry signs**

A driver must not drive past a *no entry sign*.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

No entry sign



*Note for diagram*

There are a number of other permitted versions of this sign—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

**101. Hand-held stop signs**

- (1) A driver approaching a *hand-held stop sign* must stop before reaching the sign.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) The driver must not proceed until the holder of the sign—

- (a) no longer displays the sign towards the driver; or
- (b) otherwise indicates that the driver may proceed.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) This rule does not apply to a driver approaching or at a *hand-held stop sign* at a children's crossing.

*Note* Rule 80 defines **children's crossing**, and deals with *hand-held stop signs* at children's crossings.

Hand-held stop signs



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 102

**Division 3—Signs for trucks, buses and other large vehicles**

102. \* \* \* \* \*

103. \* \* \* \* \*

**104. No trucks signs**

- (1) A driver (except the driver of a bus) must not drive past a *no trucks sign* that has information on or with it indicating a mass if the GVM of the driver's vehicle (or, if the driver is driving a combination, any vehicle in the combination) is more than that mass, except as permitted under subrule (4).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Combination**, **driver's vehicle** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver (except the driver of a bus) must not drive past a *no trucks sign* that has information on or with it indicating a length if the length of the driver's vehicle (or, if the driver is driving a combination, the length of the combination) is longer than that length, except as permitted under subrule (4).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) The driver of a truck must not drive past a *no trucks sign* that has no information on or with it indicating a mass or length, except as permitted under subrule (4).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (4) The driver of a truck to whom subrule (1), (2) or (3) applies may pass a *no trucks sign* if—

- (a) the sign applies to a particular lane or particular lanes and the driver travels beyond the sign in any other lane; or
- (b) the driver will load or unload goods or equipment at a location beyond the sign abutting the road or in close proximity to the road, and no other route is available; or
- (c) the driver is escorted by—
  - (i) a police officer; or
  - (ii) an authorised officer of the Corporation; or
- (d) the driver has been issued by the Corporation with a class 1, 2 or 3 permit authorising the vehicle to be on that road at that time.

*Note* **Truck** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 104

No trucks sign

**105. Trucks must enter signs**

If the driver of a truck drives past a *trucks must enter sign*, the driver must enter the area indicated by information on or with the sign.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Truck** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

Trucks must enter sign



*Note for diagram*

There is another permitted version of this sign—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

**106. No buses signs**

- (1) The driver of a bus must not drive past a *no buses sign* that has information on or with it indicating a mass if the GVM of the bus is more than that mass.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Bus** and **GVM** are defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **with** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver of a bus must not drive past a *no buses sign* that has information on or with it indicating a length if the bus is longer than that length.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) The driver of a bus must not drive past a *no buses sign* that has no information on or with it indicating a mass or length.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 106

No buses sign

**107. Buses must enter signs**

If the driver of a bus drives past a *buses must enter sign*, the driver must enter the area indicated by information on or with the sign.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **with** is defined in the dictionary.

Buses must enter sign



*Note for diagram* There is another permitted version of this sign—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

**108. Trucks and buses low gear signs**

- (1) If the driver of a truck or bus is driving on a length of road to which a *trucks and buses low gear sign* applies, the driver must drive the truck or bus in a gear that is low enough to limit the speed of the truck or bus without the use of a primary brake.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Length** of road and **truck** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to the driver of a bus if information on or with the sign indicates that it applies only to trucks.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) A *trucks and buses low gear sign* on a road applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending—

- (a) if information on or with the sign indicates a distance—at that distance on the road from the sign; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.108

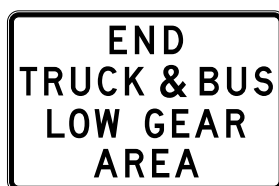
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- (b) in any other case—at an *end trucks and buses low gear sign* on the road.
- (4) In this rule—
- primary brake** means the footbrake, or other brake, fitted to a truck or bus that is normally used to slow or stop the vehicle.

Trucks and buses low gear sign



End trucks and buses low gear sign



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 109

## PART 9—ROUNDAOBOUTS

109. *What is a roundabout*

A **roundabout** is an intersection with—

- (a) one or more marked lanes, or lines of traffic, all of which are for the use of vehicles travelling in the same direction around a central traffic island; and
- (b) a *roundabout sign* at each entrance.

*Note 1* **Intersection**, **marked lane**, **traffic** and **traffic island** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign **at** a place.

Roundabout sign

110. *Meaning of halfway around a roundabout*

A driver leaves a roundabout **halfway around** the roundabout if the driver leaves the roundabout on a road that is straight ahead, or substantially straight ahead, from the road on which the driver enters the roundabout.

111. *Entering a roundabout from a multi-lane road or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction*

- (1) A driver entering a roundabout from a multi-lane road, or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver, must enter the roundabout in accordance with this rule.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Multi-lane road** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the driver is to leave the roundabout less than halfway around it, the driver must enter the roundabout from the left marked lane or left line of traffic.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.



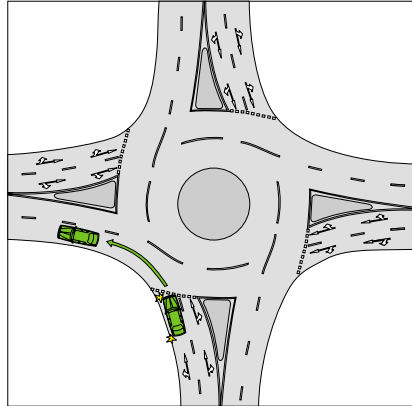
## Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 111**

### Example

#### Example 1

Leaving a roundabout less than halfway around it

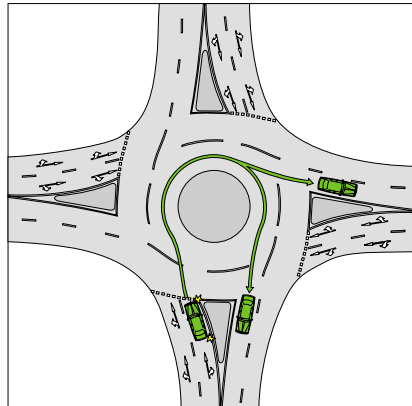


- (3) If the driver is to leave the roundabout more than halfway around it, the driver must enter the roundabout from the right marked lane or right line of traffic.

### Example

#### Example 2

Leaving a roundabout more than halfway around it



- (4) If the driver is to leave the roundabout halfway around it, the driver may enter the roundabout from any marked lane or line of traffic.

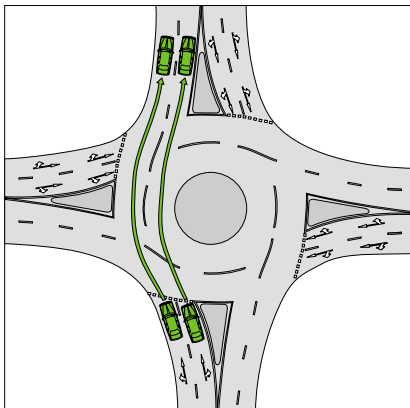
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 111

## Example

## Example 3

Leaving a roundabout halfway around it



- (5) Despite subrules (2) to (4), if the driver is entering the roundabout from a marked lane and there are traffic lane arrows applying to the lane, the driver must—
- (a) if the arrows indicate a single direction—drive in that direction after entering the roundabout; or
  - (b) if the arrows indicate 2 or more directions—drive in one of those directions after entering the roundabout.

*Note* **Traffic lane arrows** is defined in the dictionary.

- (6) Subrule (3) does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal.

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

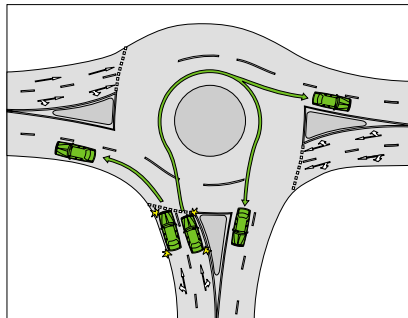
- (7) Subrule (5) does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal if the rider is to leave the roundabout more than half way around it.

## Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 111***Examples*

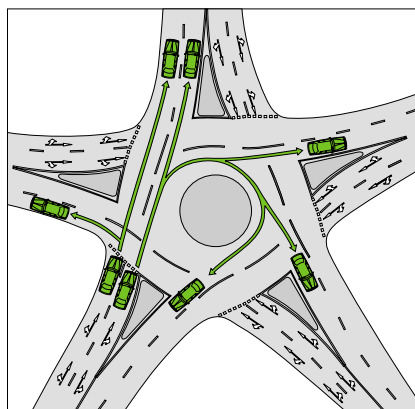
Example 4

Roundabout with 3 entry points



Example 5

Roundabout with 5 entry points



*Note 1 for examples 4 and 5* Rule 116 requires a driver to obey traffic lane arrows when driving in or leaving a roundabout.

*Note 2 for examples 4 and 5* The rules in Part 11 about driving in marked lanes, and moving from one marked lane or line of traffic, apply to a driver driving in a roundabout—see rules 146 to 148.

**112. Giving a left change of direction signal when entering a roundabout**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver entering a roundabout if—
  - (a) the driver is to leave the roundabout at the first exit after entering the roundabout; and
  - (b) the exit is less than halfway around the roundabout.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 112

- (2) The driver must give a left change of direction signal when the driver is entering the roundabout.

Penalty: 3 penalty units

*Note* **Left change of direction signal** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The driver must continue to give the change of direction signal until the driver has left the roundabout.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (4) This rule does not apply to a driver if the driver's vehicle is not fitted with direction indicator lights.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

**113. Giving a right change of direction signal when entering a roundabout**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver entering a roundabout if the driver is to leave the roundabout more than halfway around it.

- (2) The driver must give a right change of direction signal when the driver is entering the roundabout.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Right change of direction signal** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The driver must continue to give the change of direction signal while the driver is driving in the roundabout, unless—

(a) the driver is changing marked lanes, or entering another line of traffic; or

(b) the driver's vehicle is not fitted with direction indicator lights.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** and **marked lane** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 117 deals with giving change of direction signals before changing marked lanes, or entering another line of traffic, in a roundabout.

**114. Giving way when entering or driving in a roundabout**

- (1) A driver entering a roundabout must give way to—

(a) any vehicle in the roundabout; and

(b) a tram that is entering or approaching the roundabout.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Tram** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 114**

- (2) A driver driving in a roundabout must give way to a tram that is in, entering or approaching the roundabout.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) In this rule—

**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

*Note 1* **Travelling along tram tracks** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For the **give way** rules applying to a driver moving from one marked lane or line of traffic to another marked lane or line of traffic, see rule 148.

**115. Driving in a roundabout to the left of the central traffic island**

- (1) A driver driving in a roundabout must drive to the left of the central traffic island in the roundabout, unless subrule (2) or (3) applies to the driver.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Traffic island** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) This subrule applies to a driver if—

- (a) the driver's vehicle is too large to drive in the roundabout without driving on the edge of the central traffic island; and
- (b) the driver can safely drive on the edge of the central traffic island.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) This subrule applies to a driver if—

- (a) the driver's vehicle is too large to drive in the roundabout without driving over the central traffic island; and
- (b) the central traffic island is designed to allow a vehicle of that kind to be driven over it.

**116. Obeying traffic lane arrows when driving in or leaving a roundabout**

If a driver is driving in a marked lane in a roundabout and there are traffic lane arrows applying to the lane, the driver must—

- (a) if the arrows indicate a single direction—drive in or leave the roundabout in that direction; or
- (b) if the arrows indicate 2 or more directions—drive in or leave the roundabout in one of those directions.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **traffic lane arrows** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 117

**117. Giving a change of direction signal when changing marked lanes or lines of traffic in a roundabout**

- (1) A driver driving in a roundabout must give a left change of direction signal before the driver changes marked lanes to the left, or enters a line of traffic to the left, in the roundabout, unless the driver's vehicle is not fitted with direction indicator lights.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** and **left change of direction signal** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver driving in a roundabout must give a right change of direction signal before the driver changes marked lanes to the right, or enters a line of traffic to the right, in the roundabout.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Right change of direction signal** is defined in the dictionary.

**118. Giving a left change of direction signal when leaving a roundabout**

- (1) If practicable, a driver driving in a roundabout must give a left change of direction signal when leaving the roundabout.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Left change of direction signal** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must stop giving the change of direction signal as soon as the driver has left the roundabout.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) This rule does not apply to a driver if the driver's vehicle is not fitted with direction indicator lights.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* The rules in Part 11 about driving in marked lanes and moving from one marked lane or line of traffic to another marked lane or line of traffic apply to a driver leaving a roundabout—see rules 146 to 148.

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 119

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**119. Giving way by the rider of a bicycle or animal to a vehicle leaving a roundabout**

The rider of a bicycle or animal who is riding in the far left marked lane of a roundabout with 2 or more marked lanes, or the far left line of traffic in a roundabout with 2 or more lines of traffic, must give way to any vehicle leaving the roundabout.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** and **marked lane** are defined in the dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the rider must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

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## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 120

## PART 10—LEVEL CROSSINGS

120. *What is a level crossing*(1) A **level crossing** is—

- (a) an area where a road and a railway meet at substantially the same level, whether or not there is a *level crossing sign* on the road at all or any of the entrances to the area; or
- (b) an area where a road and tram tracks meet at substantially the same level and that has a *level crossing sign* on the road at each entrance to the area.

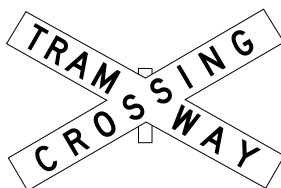
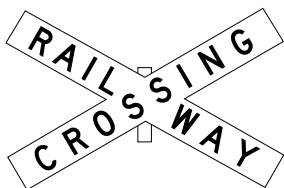
*Note* **Tram tracks** is defined in the dictionary.

(2) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

Level crossing signs

121. *Stopping and giving way at a stop sign at a level crossing*

A driver at a level crossing with a *stop sign* must—

- (a) stop at the stop line or, if there is no stop line, at the *stop sign*; and
- (b) give way to any train or tram on, approaching or entering the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Approaching, enter, stop line** and **tram** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must remain stationary until it is safe for the driver to proceed—see the definition in the dictionary.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 121

Stop sign

**122. Giving way at a give way sign or give way line at a level crossing**

A driver at a level crossing with a *give way sign* or give way line must give way to any train or tram on, approaching or entering the crossing.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Approaching, enter, give way line** and **tram** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

Give way sign

**123. Entering a level crossing when a train or tram is approaching etc.**

A driver must not enter a level crossing if—

- (a) warning lights (for example, twin red lights or rotating red lights) are operating or warning bells are ringing; or
- (b) a gate, boom or barrier at the crossing is closed or is opening or closing; or
- (c) a train or tram is on or entering the crossing; or
- (d) a train or tram approaching the crossing can be seen from the crossing, or is sounding a warning, and there would be a danger of a collision with the train or tram if the driver entered the crossing; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 123**

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- (e) the driver cannot drive through the crossing because the crossing, or a road beyond the crossing, is blocked.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Examples for paragraph (e)*

The crossing, or a road beyond the crossing, may be blocked by congested traffic, a disabled vehicle, a collision between vehicles or between a vehicle and a pedestrian, or by stock on the road.

*Note* **Approaching, enter, tram** and **twin red lights** are defined in the dictionary.

### **124. Leaving a level crossing**

A driver who enters a level crossing must leave the level crossing as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Enter** is defined in the dictionary.

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## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 125

**PART 11—KEEPING LEFT, OVERTAKING AND OTHER DRIVING RULES****Division 1—General****125. Unreasonably obstructing drivers or pedestrians**

- (1) A driver must not unreasonably obstruct the path of another driver or a pedestrian.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver** includes a person in control of a vehicle—see the definition of **drive** in the dictionary.

- (2) For this rule, a driver does not unreasonably obstruct the path of another driver or a pedestrian only because—
- (a) the driver is stopped in traffic; or
  - (b) the driver is driving more slowly than other vehicles (unless the driver is driving abnormally slowly in the circumstances).

*Example of a driver driving abnormally slowly*

A driver driving at a speed of 20 kilometres per hour on a length of road to which a speed-limit of 80 kilometres per hour applies when there is no reason for the driver to drive at that speed on the length of road.

**126. Keeping a safe distance behind vehicles**

A driver must drive a sufficient distance behind a vehicle travelling in front of the driver so the driver can, if necessary, stop safely to avoid a collision with the vehicle.

Penalty: In the case of drivers of large vehicles, 10 penalty units;

In the case of drivers of vehicles other than large vehicles,  
5 penalty units.

**127. Keeping a minimum distance between long vehicles**

- (1) The driver of a long vehicle must drive at least the required minimum distance behind another long vehicle travelling in front of the driver, unless the driver is—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 127

- (a) driving on a multi-lane road or any length of road in a built-up area; or
- (b) overtaking.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Built-up area**, **length** of road, **multi-lane road** and **overtake** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) In this rule—

**long vehicle** means a vehicle that, together with any load or projection, is 7·5 metres long, or longer.

*Note* **Vehicle** includes a combination—see rule 15(2)(a)(ii).

**required minimum distance** means 60 metres.

*Note* A permit issued under the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999 for vehicles exceeding mass and dimension limits may specify a longer required minimum distance.

## 128. *Entering blocked intersections*

A driver must not enter an intersection if the driver cannot drive through the intersection because the intersection, or a road beyond the intersection, is blocked.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Examples*

The intersection, or a road beyond the intersection, may be blocked by congested traffic, a disabled vehicle, a collision between vehicles or between a vehicle and a pedestrian, or by a fallen load on the road.

*Note* **Enter** and **intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

## Division 2—Keeping to the left

### 129. *Keeping to the far left side of a road*

- (1) A driver on a road (except a multi-lane road or a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver) must drive as near as practicable to the far left side of the road.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Multi-lane road** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) This rule does not apply to the rider of a motor bike.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 129

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** includes the shoulder of a road—see rule 13.

**130. Keeping to the left on a multi-lane road**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver driving on a multi-lane road if—
- (a) the speed-limit applying to the driver for the length of road where the driver is driving is over 80 kilometres per hour; or
  - (b) a *keep left unless overtaking sign* applies to the length of road where the driver is driving.

*Note 1* **Length** of road and **multi-lane road** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 3 deals with speed-limits.

- (2) The driver must not drive in the right lane unless—
- (a) the driver is turning right, or making a U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal; or
  - (b) the driver is overtaking; or
  - (c) a *left lane must turn left sign* or left traffic lane arrows apply to any other lane and the driver is not turning left; or
  - (d) the driver is required to drive in the right lane under rule 159; or
  - (e) the driver is avoiding an obstruction; or
  - (f) the traffic in each other lane is congested; or
  - (g) the traffic in every lane is congested.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Centre of the road, left traffic lane arrows, obstruction, overtake, right change of direction signal, traffic** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 159 deals with traffic signs that require a particular kind of vehicle to drive in the marked lane indicated by the signs.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 130

*Note 3* Rule 329 deals with when a traffic control device applies to a marked lane.

- (3) A *keep left unless overtaking sign* on a multi-lane road applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearest of the following—
- (a) an *end keep left unless overtaking sign* on the road;
  - (b) a traffic sign or road marking on the road that indicates that the road is no longer a multi-lane road;
  - (c) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end—the end of the road.

*Note* **Road marking**, **T-intersection** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

- (4) In this rule—

**lane**, for a driver, means a marked lane for vehicles travelling in the same direction as the driver, but does not include a special purpose lane in which the driver is not permitted to drive.

*Note 1* **Marked lane** and **special purpose lane** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 95 deals with driving in emergency stopping lanes, and Division 6 of this Part deals with driving in other special purpose lanes.

Keep left unless overtaking sign



End keep left unless overtaking sign



### 131. *Keeping to the left of oncoming vehicles*

A driver must drive to the left of any oncoming vehicle unless—

- (a) the driver is turning right at an intersection; and
- (b) the driver is passing an oncoming vehicle turning right at the intersection; and
- (c) there is no traffic sign or road marking indicating that the driver must pass to the left of the oncoming vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection**, **oncoming vehicle**, **road marking** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

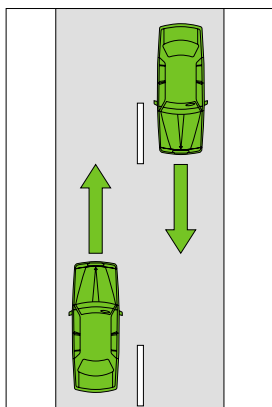
r. 131

Note 2 Part 4, Division 2 deals with making right turns.

## Examples

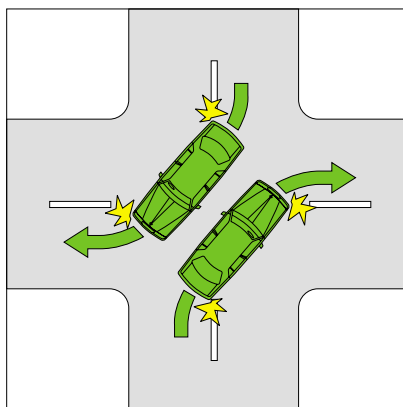
Example 1

Driving to the left of an oncoming vehicle



Example 2

Oncoming vehicles turning right passing to the right of each other



### 132. Keeping to the left of the centre of a road or the dividing line

- (1) A driver on a two-way road without a dividing line or median strip must drive to the left of the centre of the road, except as permitted under rule 133 or 139(1).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

Note 1 **Centre of the road, dividing line, median strip** and **two-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 For the meaning of driving to the **left** of something, see rule 351(3).

Note 3 Rule 133 deals with driving to the right of the centre of the road to overtake another vehicle, to enter or leave a road, to move from one part of the road to another, or because of the width or condition of the road. Rule 139(1) deals with driving to the right of the centre of the road to avoid an obstruction.

- (2) A driver on a road with a dividing line must drive to the left of the dividing line, except as permitted under rule 134 or 139(2).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note Rule 134 deals with driving to the right of the dividing line to overtake another vehicle, to enter or leave a road, or to move from one part of the road to another. Rule 139(2) deals with driving to the right of the dividing line to avoid an obstruction.

- (3) This rule, and rules 133, 134 and 139(1) and (2), apply to a service road to which a *two-way sign* applies as if it were a separate road, but do not apply to any other service road.

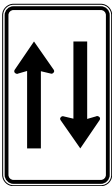
Note 1 **Service road** is defined in the dictionary.

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 132

Note 2 Rule 136 deals with driving on a service road without a *two-way sign*.

Two-way sign

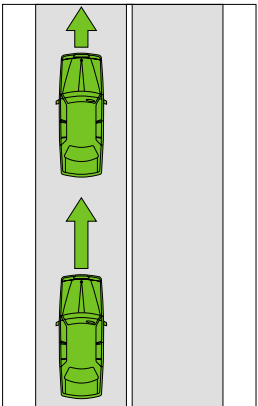


Note for diagram There is another permitted version of the *two-way sign*—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

Examples for subrule (2)

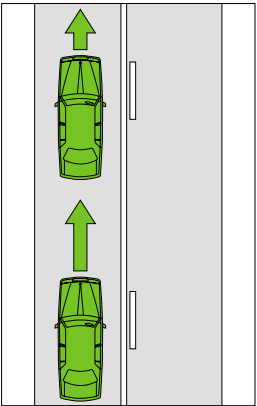
Example 1

Driving to the left of a single continuous dividing line only



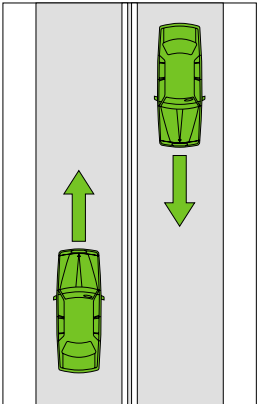
Example 2

Driving to the left of a single continuous dividing line to the left of a broken dividing line



Example 3

Driving to the left of 2 parallel continuous dividing lines





## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 133

**133. Exceptions to keeping to the left of the centre of a road**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver on a two-way road without a dividing line or median strip.

*Note* **Dividing line**, **median strip** and **two-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver may drive to the right of the centre of the road—
- (a) to overtake another driver; or
  - (b) to enter or leave the road; or
  - (c) to enter a part of the road of one kind from a part of the road of another kind (for example, moving to or from a service road or emergency stopping lane).

*Note* **Centre of the road**, **overtake** and **service road** are defined in the dictionary, and **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95.

- (3) The driver may also drive to the right of the centre of the road if—
- (a) because of the width or condition of the road, it is not practicable to drive to the left of the centre of the road; and
  - (b) the driver can do so safely.

**134. Exceptions to keeping to the left of a dividing line**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver on a road with a dividing line.

*Note* **Dividing line** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the dividing line is a single broken or a continuous line, or a broken dividing line to the left of a single continuous dividing line, the driver may drive to the right of the dividing line to overtake another driver.

*Note 1* **Overtake** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver must not overtake another driver unless the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic, and it is safe to overtake the other driver—see rule 140.

- (3) If the dividing line is not 2 parallel continuous dividing lines or a broken dividing line to the right of a continuous dividing line, the driver may drive to the right of the dividing line—
- (a) to enter or leave the road; or
  - (b) to enter a part of the road of one kind from a part of the road of another kind (for example, moving to or from a service road or emergency stopping lane).

*Note* **Emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95, and **service road** is defined in the dictionary.

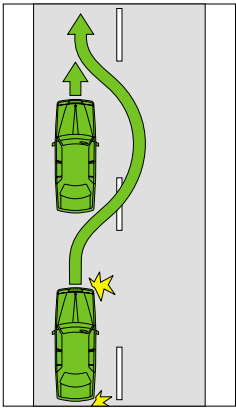
Road Rules - Victoria

r. 134

Examples

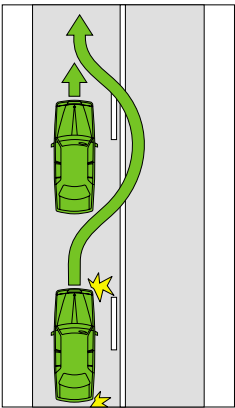
Example 1

Driving to the right of the centre of the road permitted—overtaking on a road with a broken dividing line only



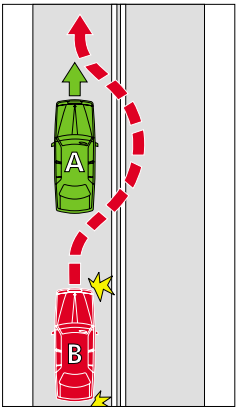
Example 2

Driving to the right of the centre of the road permitted—overtaking on a road with a broken dividing line to the left of a single continuous dividing line



Example 3

Driving to the right of the centre of the road **not** permitted—overtaking on a road with 2 parallel continuous dividing lines



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 135

**135. Keeping to the left of a median strip**

- (1) A driver on a road with a median strip must drive to the left of the median strip, unless the driver is—
- (a) entering or driving in a median strip parking area; or
  - (b) required to drive to the right of the median strip by a *keep right sign*.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Median strip** and **median strip parking area** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For the meaning of driving to the **left** of something, see rule 351(3).

- (2) In this rule—

**median strip** does not include a painted island.

*Note 1* **Painted island** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 138 deals with keeping off painted islands.

Keep right sign

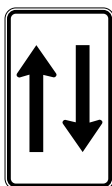
**136. Driving on a one-way service road**

A driver on the part of the road that is a service road (except a service road to which a *two-way sign* applies) must drive in the same direction as a vehicle travelling on the part of the road used by the main body of moving vehicles in the marked lane or line of traffic closest to the service road.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Marked lane, part of the road used by the main body of moving vehicles** and **service road** are defined in the dictionary.

Two-way sign



*Note for diagram*

There is another permitted version of the *two-way sign*—see the diagram in Schedule 3.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 137

**137. Keeping off a dividing strip**

- (1) A driver must not drive on a dividing strip, except as permitted under this rule or rule 139(4).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Dividing strip** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 139 deals with avoiding obstructions on a road.

- (2) A driver may drive on a dividing strip that is at the same level as the road, and marked at each side by a continuous line—
- (a) to enter or leave the road; or
  - (b) to enter or leave an area on the dividing strip to which a *parking control sign* applies if the driver is permitted to park in the area.

*Note 1* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 12 deals with restrictions on stopping and parking.

- (3) In this rule—

**dividing strip** does not include a painted island.

*Note 1* **Painted island** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 138 deals with keeping off painted islands.

**138. Keeping off a painted island**

A driver must not drive on or over 2 parallel continuous lines, along a side of or surrounding a painted island, except as permitted under rule 139(4).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Painted island** is defined in the dictionary.

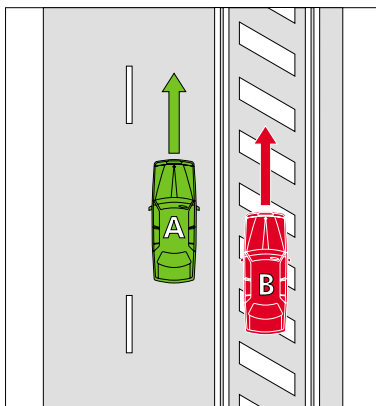
*Note 2* Rule 139 deals with avoiding obstructions on a road.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 138

*Example*

Painted island surrounded by 2 parallel continuous lines



In this example, vehicle B is contravening the rule.

**139. Exceptions for avoiding obstructions on a road**

- (1) A driver on a two-way road without a dividing line or median strip may drive to the right of the centre of the road to avoid an obstruction if—
  - (a) the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic; and
  - (b) it is necessary and reasonable, in all the circumstances, for the driver to drive to the right of the centre of the road to avoid the obstruction; and
  - (c) the driver can do so safely.

*Note* **Approaching, centre of the road, dividing line, median strip, obstruction, traffic** and **two-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver on a road with a dividing line may drive to the right of the dividing line to avoid an obstruction if—
  - (a) the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic; and
  - (b) it is necessary and reasonable, in all the circumstances, for the driver to drive to the right of the dividing line to avoid the obstruction; and
  - (c) the driver can do so safely.
- (3) For subrule (2), if the dividing line is a single continuous dividing line to the left of a broken dividing line or 2 parallel continuous dividing lines, the hazard in driving to the right of such a dividing line must be taken into account in deciding whether it is reasonable to drive to the right of the dividing line.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 139

- (4) A driver may drive on a dividing strip, or on or over 2 parallel continuous lines, along a side of or surrounding a painted island, to avoid an obstruction if—
- (a) the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic; and
  - (b) it is necessary and reasonable to drive on the dividing strip or painted island to avoid the obstruction; and
  - (c) the driver can do so safely.

*Note* **Dividing strip** and **painted island** are defined in the dictionary.

## Division 3—Overtaking

**140. No overtaking unless safe to do so**

A driver must not overtake a vehicle unless—

- (a) the driver has a clear view of any approaching traffic; and
- (b) the driver can safely overtake the vehicle.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Approaching**, **overtake** and **traffic** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver is not permitted to overtake another vehicle by crossing only, a single continuous dividing line to the left of a broken dividing line or 2 parallel continuous dividing lines—see rules 134(2) and 132(2).

**141. No overtaking etc. to the left of a vehicle**

- (1) A driver (except the rider of a bicycle) must not overtake a vehicle to the left of the vehicle unless—
- (a) the driver is driving on a multi-lane road and the vehicle can be safely overtaken in a marked lane to the left of the vehicle; or
  - (b) the vehicle is turning right, or making a U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Bicycle**, **centre of the road**, **marked lane**, **multi-lane road**, **overtake**, **right change of direction signal** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The rider of a bicycle must not ride past, or overtake, to the left of a vehicle that is turning left and is giving a left change of direction signal.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Left change of direction signal** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 141

- (3) In this rule—

**turning right** does not include making a hook turn.

**vehicle** does not include a tram, a bus travelling along tram tracks, or any vehicle displaying a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*.

*Note 1* **Tram** and **travelling along tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 4, Division 3 deals with making hook turns.

*Note 3* Division 7 of this Part deals with overtaking and passing trams (and buses travelling along tram tracks). Rule 143 deals with overtaking or passing a vehicle displaying a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*.

**142. No overtaking to the right of a vehicle turning right etc.**

- (1) A driver must not overtake to the right of a vehicle if the vehicle is turning right, or making a U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Centre of the road**, **overtake**, **right change of direction signal** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) In this rule—

**turning right** does not include making a hook turn.

**vehicle** does not include a tram, a bus travelling along tram tracks, or any vehicle displaying a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*.

*Note 1* **Tram** and **travelling along tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 4, Division 3 deals with making hook turns.

*Note 3* Division 7 of this Part deals with overtaking and passing trams (and buses travelling along tram tracks). Rule 143 deals with overtaking or passing a vehicle displaying a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*.

**143. Passing or overtaking a vehicle displaying a do not overtake turning vehicle sign**

- (1) A driver must not drive past, or overtake, to the left of a vehicle displaying a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign* if the vehicle is turning left and is giving a left change of direction signal, unless it is safe to do so.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Left change of direction signal** and **overtake** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver must not drive past, or overtake, to the right of a vehicle displaying a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign* if the vehicle is turning right, or making a

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 143

U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal, unless it is safe to do so.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Example*

A driver driving on a multi-lane road who is turning right at an intersection to which a *right turn only sign* applies may drive past a vehicle displaying a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign* that is turning right from another marked lane, and giving a right change of direction signal, if it is safe to do so.

*Note* **Centre of the road, right change of direction signal** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary.

(3) In this rule—

**turning right** does not include making a hook turn.

*Note* Part 4, Division 3 deals with making hook turns.

Do not overtake turning vehicle signs



*Note for diagrams* These signs are displayed on certain long vehicles.

#### 144. **Keeping a safe distance when overtaking**

A driver overtaking a vehicle—

- (a) must pass the vehicle at a sufficient distance to avoid a collision with the vehicle or obstructing the path of the vehicle; and
- (b) must not return to the marked lane or line of traffic where the vehicle is travelling until the driver is a sufficient distance past the vehicle to avoid a collision with the vehicle or obstructing the path of the vehicle.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **overtake** are defined in the dictionary.

#### 145. **Driver being overtaken not to increase speed**

If a driver is overtaking another driver on a two-way road by crossing a dividing line, or crossing to the right of the centre of the road, the other driver must not increase the speed at which the driver is driving until the first driver—



*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 145**

- (a) has passed the other driver; and
- (b) has returned to the marked lane or line of traffic where the other driver is driving; and
- (c) is a sufficient distance in front of the other driver to avoid a collision.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Centre of the road, dividing line, marked lane, overtake** and **two-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

**Division 4—Driving in marked lanes or lines of traffic****146. *Driving within a single marked lane or line of traffic***

- (1) A driver on a multi-lane road must drive so the driver's vehicle is completely in a marked lane, unless the driver is—
  - (a) entering a part of the road of one kind from a part of the road of another kind (for example, moving to or from a service road or emergency stopping lane); or
  - (b) entering or leaving the road; or
  - (c) moving from one marked lane to another marked lane; or
  - (d) avoiding an obstruction; or
  - (e) obeying a traffic control device applying to the marked lane; or
  - (f) permitted to drive in more than one marked lane under another provision of the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle, marked lane, multi-lane road, obstruction, service road** and **traffic control device** are defined in the dictionary, **shoulder** is defined in Rule 12, and **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95.

*Note 2* Rule 148 deals with giving way when moving from one marked lane to another marked lane.

*Note 3* An overhead lane control device may require a driver to leave a marked lane—see rule 152.

*Note 4* Drivers of certain long vehicles are permitted to use 2 marked lanes when turning at an intersection—see rule 28 (left turns) and rule 32 (right turns).

- (2) A driver on a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver, but without marked lanes, must drive so the driver's vehicle is completely in a single line of traffic unless—
  - (a) it is not practicable to drive completely in a single line of traffic; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 146

- (b) the driver is entering a part of the road of one kind from a part of the road of another kind (for example, moving to or from a service road, a shoulder of the road or an emergency stopping lane); or
- (c) the driver is entering or leaving the road; or
- (d) the driver is moving from one line of traffic to another line of traffic; or
- (e) the driver is avoiding an obstruction.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* Rule 148 deals with giving way when moving from one line of traffic to another line of traffic.

147. \* \* \* \* \*

**148. Giving way when moving from one marked lane or line of traffic to another marked lane or line of traffic**

- (1) A driver on a multi-lane road who is moving from one marked lane (whether or not the lane is ending) to another marked lane must give way to any vehicle travelling in the same direction as the driver in the marked lane to which the driver is moving.

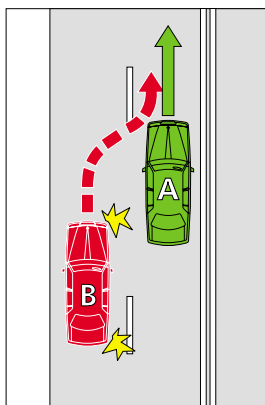
Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Marked lane** and **multi-lane road** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Example*

Giving way when moving from one marked lane to another marked lane



In this example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 148

- (2) A driver on a road with 2 or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver, and who is moving from one line of traffic to another line of traffic, must give way to any vehicle travelling in the same direction as the driver in the line of traffic to which the driver is moving.

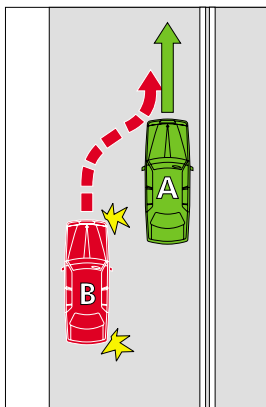
Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) Subrule (2) does not apply to a driver if the line of traffic in which the driver is driving is merging with the line of traffic to which the driver is moving.

*Note* Rule 149 deals with giving way when lines of traffic merge.

*Example*

Giving way when moving from one line of traffic to another line of traffic when the lines are not merging



In this example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

#### 149. Giving way when lines of traffic merge into a single line of traffic

A driver in a line of traffic that is merging with one or more lines of traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver must give way to a vehicle in another line of traffic if any part of the vehicle is ahead of the driver's vehicle.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

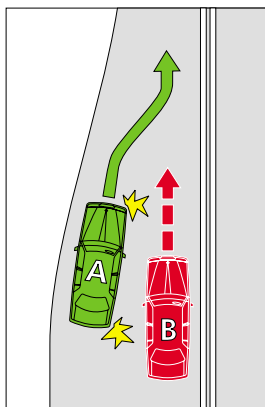
*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 149

*Example*

Giving way when lines of traffic merge into a single line of traffic



In this example, vehicle B must give way to vehicle A.

**150. Driving on or across a continuous white edge line**

- (1) A driver must not drive on or over a continuous white edge line on a road unless the driver is—
- (a) turning at an intersection; or
  - (b) entering or leaving the road; or
  - (c) entering a part of the road of one kind from a part of the road of another kind (for example, moving to or from a service road, a shoulder of the road or an emergency stopping lane); or
  - (d) overtaking a vehicle that is turning right, or making a U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal; or
  - (e) driving a slow-moving vehicle; or
  - (f) stopping at the side of the road (including any shoulder of the road); or
  - (g) driving a vehicle that is too wide, or too long, to drive on the road without driving on or over the edge line.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Centre of the road, edge line, intersection, overtake, right change of direction signal, service road** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary, **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Note 2* A driver must not stop at the side of a road marked with a continuous yellow edge line—see rule 169.

- (2) This rule does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal.

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 151

**151. Riding a motor bike or bicycle alongside more than 1 other rider**

- (1) The rider of a motor bike or bicycle must not ride on a road that is not a multi-lane road alongside more than 1 other rider, unless subrule (3) applies to the rider.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Bicycle**, **motor bike** and **multi-lane road** are defined in the dictionary, and **rider** is defined in rule 17.

- (2) The rider of a motor bike or bicycle must not ride in a marked lane alongside more than 1 other rider in the marked lane, unless subrule (3) applies to the rider.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The rider of a motor bike or bicycle may ride alongside more than 1 other rider if the rider is—

- (a) overtaking the other riders; or
- (b) permitted to do so under regulation 403 of the Road Safety (Road Rules) Regulations 1999.

*Note* **Overtake** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) If the rider of a motor bike or bicycle is riding on a road that is not a multi-lane road alongside another rider, or in a marked lane alongside another rider in the marked lane, the rider must ride not over 1.5 metres from the other rider.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (5) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes a bicycle path, shared path and any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Bicycle path** is defined in rule 239, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, **shared path** is defined in rule 242, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 152

**Division 5—Obeying overhead lane control devices applying to marked lanes****152. Complying with overhead lane control devices**

- (1) A driver in a marked lane to which an overhead lane control device applies must comply with this rule.

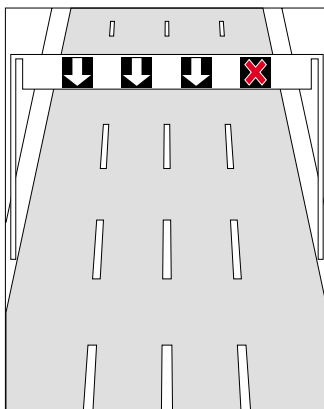
Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **overhead lane control device** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the device displays an illuminated red diagonal cross or is a traffic sign displaying a red diagonal cross, the driver must not drive in the marked lane past the device.
- (3) If the device displays a flashing illuminated red diagonal cross, the driver must leave the marked lane as soon as it is safe to do so.
- (4) If the device displays an illuminated white, green or yellow arrow pointing downwards or indicating one or more directions, the driver may drive in the marked lane past the device.

*Example*

Overhead lane control device applying to marked lanes



*Note for diagram*

If the device displays an arrow indicating one or more directions, the device operates also as traffic lane arrows—see the definition of **traffic lane arrows** in the dictionary. Rule 92 deals with traffic lane arrows.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 153

## Division 6—Driving in marked lanes designated for special purposes

153. *Bicycle lanes*

- (1) A driver (except the rider of a bicycle) must not drive in a bicycle lane, unless the driver is permitted to drive in the bicycle lane under this rule or rule 158.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 158 provides additional exceptions applying to this rule, and also provides a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against this rule.

- (2) If stopping or parking is not prohibited at a place in a bicycle lane, a driver may drive for up to 50 metres in the bicycle lane to stop or park at that place.

*Note* Part 12 deals with parking and restricted stopping areas.

- (3) A driver may drive for up to 50 metres in a bicycle lane if the driver is driving a public bus, public minibus, or taxi, and is dropping off or picking up, passengers.

*Note* **Public bus**, **public minibus** and **taxi** are defined in the dictionary.

- (4) A **bicycle lane** is a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane—

- (a) beginning at a *bicycle lane sign* applying to the lane; and
- (b) ending at the nearest of the following—
  - (i) an *end bicycle lane sign* applying to the lane;
  - (ii) an intersection (unless the lane is at the unbroken side of the continuing road at a T-intersection or continued across the intersection by broken lines);
  - (iii) if the road ends at a dead end—the end of the road.

*Note* **Continuing road**, **intersection**, **marked lane** and **T-intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

Bicycle lane sign



End bicycle lane sign



*Note for diagrams*

There is another permitted version of the *bicycle lane sign*, and of the *end bicycle lane sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

154. *Bus lanes*

## Road Rules - Victoria

## r. 154

- (1) A driver (except the driver of a public bus) must not drive in a bus lane, unless the driver is permitted to drive in the bus lane under rule 158.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Public bus** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 158 provides additional exceptions applying to this rule, and also provides a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against this rule.

- (2) A **bus lane** is a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane—

- (a) beginning at a *bus lane sign*; and
- (b) ending at an *end bus lane sign*.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

Bus lane sign



End bus lane sign



*Note for diagrams*

There are a number of other permitted versions of each of these signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

## 155. Tram lanes

- (1) A driver (except the driver of a tram or public bus) must not drive in a tram lane, unless the driver is permitted to drive in the tram lane under this rule or rule 158.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Public bus** and **tram** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 158 provides additional exceptions applying to this rule, and also provides a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against this rule.

- (2) A driver may drive in a tram lane if the driver is driving a truck and it is necessary for the driver to drive in the tram lane to reach a place to drop off, or pick up, passengers or goods.
- (3) A **tram lane** is a part of a road with tram tracks that—
- (a) is marked along the left side of the tracks in the direction of travel by a continuous yellow line parallel to the tracks; and
  - (b) begins at a *tram lane sign*; and



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 155

- (c) ends at an *end tram lane sign*.

*Note* **Tram tracks** and **left** are defined in the dictionary.

Tram lane sign



End tram lane sign

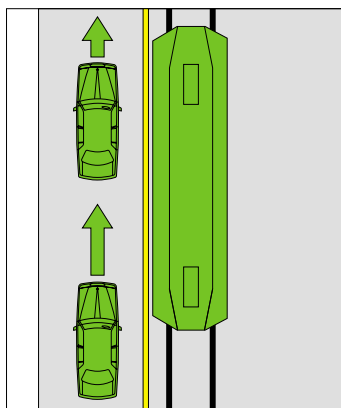


*Note for diagrams*

There is another permitted version of *end tram lane sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Example*

Tram lane



## 156. Transit lanes

- (1) A driver must not drive in a transit lane unless—
  - (a) the driver is driving—
    - (i) a public bus, public minibus, motor bike, taxi or tram; or
    - (ii) if the *transit lane sign* applying to the transit lane is a *transit lane (T2) sign*—a vehicle carrying at least 1 other person; or
    - (iii) if the *transit lane sign* applying to the transit lane is a *transit lane (T3) sign*—a vehicle carrying at least 2 other people; or
  - (b) the driver is permitted to drive in the transit lane under rule 158.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 156

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Motor bike, public bus, public minibus, taxi** and **tram** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 158 provides additional exceptions applying to this rule, and also provides a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against this rule.

(2) A **transit lane** is a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane—

- (a) beginning at a *transit lane sign*; and
- (b) ending at an *end transit lane sign*.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

Transit lane signs

Transit lane (T2) sign



Transit lane (T3) sign



End transit lane signs

End transit lane (T2) sign



End transit lane (T3) sign



*Note for diagrams*

There is another permitted version of the *transit lane sign* and of the *end transit lane sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

## 157. Truck lanes

- (1) A driver (except the driver of a truck) must not drive in a truck lane, unless the driver is permitted to drive in the truck lane under rule 158.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Truck** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 158 provides additional exceptions applying to this rule, and also provides a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against this rule.

- (2) A **truck lane** is a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 157

- (a) beginning at a *truck lane sign*; and
- (b) ending at an *end truck lane sign*.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

Truck lane sign



End truck lane sign



### 158. *Exceptions to driving in special purpose lanes etc.*

- (1) The driver of any vehicle may drive for up to the permitted distance in a bicycle lane, bus lane, tram lane, transit lane or truck lane if it is necessary for the driver to drive in the lane—
  - (a) to enter or leave the road; or
  - (b) to enter a part of the road of one kind from a part of the road of another kind (for example, moving to or from a service road or an emergency stopping lane); or
  - (c) to overtake a vehicle that is turning right, or making a U-turn from the centre of the road, and is giving a right change of direction signal; or
  - (d) to enter a marked lane, or a line of traffic, from the side of the road.

*Note 1* **Permitted distance** is defined in subrule (4).

*Note 2* **Bicycle lane** is defined in rule 153, **bus lane** is defined in rule 154, **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95, **centre of the road**, **marked lane**, **overtake**, **right change of direction signal**, **service road** and **U-turn** are defined in the dictionary, **tram lane** is defined in rule 155, **transit lane** is defined in rule 156, and **truck lane** is defined in rule 157.

*Note 3* A driver must keep clear of a tram travelling in a tram lane—see rule 76.

- (2) The driver of any vehicle may drive in a bicycle lane, bus lane, tram lane, transit lane or truck lane if—
  - (a) it is necessary for the driver to drive in the lane to avoid an obstruction; or
  - (b) information on or with a traffic sign applying to the lane indicates that the driver may drive in the lane.

*Note* **Obstruction**, **traffic sign** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) It is a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 158

of this Division for driving in a bicycle lane, bus lane, tram lane, transit lane or truck lane if—

- (a) it is necessary for the driver to drive in the lane to stop at a place in the lane; and
- (b) the driver is not prohibited from stopping at that place under the Road Rules, or it is a defence under rule 165 for the driver to stop at that place; and
- (c) if the lane is a bicycle lane—the driver drives in the lane for no more than the permitted distance.

*Note* Rule 165 provides a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking). The defence is available, for example, if the driver needs to stop to deal with a medical or other emergency.

- (4) In this rule—

**permitted distance** means—

- (a) for a bicycle lane—50 metres; or
- (b) for any other lane—100 metres.

**159. Marked lanes required to be used by particular kinds of vehicles**

- (1) If information on or with a traffic sign applying to a length of road indicates that a vehicle of a particular kind must drive in a particular marked lane, a driver driving a vehicle of that kind on the length of road must drive in the indicated lane, unless the driver is—
- (a) avoiding an obstruction; or
  - (b) obeying a traffic control device applying to the indicated lane; or
  - (c) permitted to drive in the indicated lane and also another marked lane under another provision of the Road Rules.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Length of road, marked lane, obstruction, traffic control device, traffic sign** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* An overhead lane control device may require a driver to leave a marked lane—see rule 152.

*Note 3* Drivers of certain long vehicles are permitted to use 2 marked lanes when turning at an intersection—see rule 28 (left turns) and rule 32 (right turns).

- (2) A traffic sign mentioned in this rule that is on a road applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearest of the following—
- (a) a traffic sign or road marking on the road that indicates that the first traffic sign no longer applies;

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.159

- (b) the next intersection on the road;
- (c) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end—the end of the road.

*Note 1* **Intersection**, **road marking**, **T-intersection** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(1) and (2) deal with the meaning of a traffic sign on a road.

Examples of a traffic sign mentioned in the rule and a traffic sign indicating that the first traffic sign no longer applies.

Trucks use left lane sign



End trucks use left lane sign



## Division 7—Passing trams and safety zones

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **tram**, **tram tracks** and **travelling along tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary.

### 160. *Passing or overtaking a tram that is not at or near the left side of a road*

- (1) This rule applies to a driver driving on a road with tram tracks that are not at or near the far left side of the road.
- (2) The driver must not drive past, or overtake, a tram to the right of the tram.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Overtake** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The driver must not drive past, or overtake, a tram if the tram is turning left or is giving a left change of direction signal, unless the driver is turning left and there is no danger of a collision with the tram.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Left change of direction signal** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) In this rule—

**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 161

**161. Passing or overtaking a tram at or near the left side of a road**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver driving on a road with tram tracks at or near the far left side of the road.
- (2) The driver must not drive past, or overtake, a tram to the left of the tram unless the driver is turning left and there is no danger of a collision with the tram.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) The driver must not drive past, or overtake, a tram if the tram is turning right or is giving a right change of direction signal.

Penalty: 3 penalty units

*Note* **Right change of direction signal** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) In this rule—

**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

**162. Driving past a safety zone**

- (1) A driver driving past a safety zone—
  - (a) must not drive on the safety zone; and
  - (b) must drive to the left of the safety zone at a speed that does not put at risk the safety of any pedestrian crossing the road to or from the safety zone.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) A **safety zone** is an area of a road—
  - (a) at a place with safety zone signs at or near a tram stop; and
  - (b) indicated by a structure on the road (for example, a dividing strip, pedestrian refuge or traffic island).

*Note* **Dividing strip** and **traffic island** are defined in the dictionary.

Safety zone sign



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 163

**163. Driving past the rear of a stopped tram**

- (1) A driver must comply with this rule if—
- (a) the driver is driving behind the rear of a tram travelling in the same direction as the driver; and
  - (b) the tram stops, except at the far left side of the road; and
  - (c) there is no safety zone, dividing strip or traffic island between the tram and the part of the road where the driver is driving.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Dividing strip** and **traffic island** are defined in the dictionary, and **safety zone** is defined in rule 162.

- (2) The driver must not drive past the rear of the tram if a pedestrian is crossing the road between the tram and the far left side of the road.
- (3) The driver may drive past the tram at a speed not over 10 kilometres per hour if there are no pedestrians crossing the road between the tram and the far left side of the road and—
- (a) if the driver is approaching or at traffic lights—the traffic lights are showing a green traffic light, or a green traffic arrow and the driver is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow; or
  - (b) the driver is directed to drive past the tram by a uniformed employee of a public transport operator engaged in carrying out his or her duties.

*Note* Part 6 deals with traffic lights.

- (4) In this rule—

**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

**164. Giving way to pedestrians crossing the road near a stopped tram**

- (1) A driver must comply with this rule if—
- (a) the driver is driving past, or overtaking, a tram travelling in the same direction as the driver; and
  - (b) the tram stops, except at the far left side of the road; and
  - (c) there is no safety zone, dividing strip or traffic island between the tram and the part of the road where the driver is driving.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Dividing strip**, **overtake** and **traffic island** are defined in the dictionary, and **safety zone** is defined in rule 162.

Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 164**

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- (2) The driver must stop and give way to any pedestrian crossing the road between the tram and the far left side of the road.

*Note* For subrule (2), **give way** means remain stationary until it is safe to proceed—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (3) If the driver stops to give way to a pedestrian, the driver must not proceed until there is no pedestrian crossing the road between the tram and the far left side of the road.
- (4) If there is no pedestrian crossing the road between the tram and the far left side of the road, the driver may proceed to drive past, or overtake, the tram at a speed not over 10 kilometres per hour.
- (5) In this rule—  
**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.
-



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 165

## PART 12—RESTRICTIONS ON STOPPING AND PARKING

## Division 1—General

*Note 1* For the general rules about the application of traffic signs (including parking control signs), see Part 20, Divisions 2 and 3 especially rules 332 to 335 and 346. Parking control signs often include information about the times they apply and the types of vehicles to which they do not apply—see rules 317 and 318. For the meaning of abbreviations and symbols on parking control signs, see rule 347 and Schedule 1.

*Note 2* **Park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

**165. Stopping in an emergency etc. or to comply with another rule**

It is a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Part if—

- (a) the driver stops at a particular place, or in a particular way, to avoid a collision, and the driver stops for no longer than is necessary to avoid the collision; or
- (b) the driver stops at a particular place, or in a particular way, because the driver's vehicle is disabled, and the driver stops for no longer than is necessary for the vehicle to be moved safely to a place where the driver is permitted to park the vehicle under the Road Rules; or
- (c) the driver stops at a particular place, or in a particular way, to deal with a medical or other emergency, and the driver stops for no longer than is necessary in the circumstances; or
- (d) the driver stops at a particular place, or in a particular way, because the condition of the driver, a passenger, or the driver's vehicle makes it necessary for the driver to stop in the interests of safety, and the driver stops for no longer than is necessary in the circumstances; or
- (e) the driver stops at a particular place, or in a particular way, to comply with another provision of the Road Rules or a provision of another law, and the driver stops for no longer than is necessary to comply with the other provision.

*Example for paragraph (e)*

If a driver stops at an intersection at a stop line, *stop sign*, or traffic lights, or to give way to a vehicle, in accordance with the Road Rules, the driver does not contravene rule 170 (stopping in or near an intersection).

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 166

**166. Application of Part to bicycles**

This Part does not apply to a bicycle that is parked at a bicycle rail or in a bicycle rack.

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

**Division 2—No stopping and no parking signs and road markings**

*Note 1* **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

**167. No stopping signs**

A driver must not stop on a length of road or in an area to which a *no stopping sign* applies.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

No stopping signs

No stopping sign  
(for a length of road)



No stopping sign  
(for an area)



*Note 1 for diagrams* There is another permitted version of each of these signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *no stopping sign* may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**168. No parking signs**

(1) The driver of a vehicle must not stop on a length of road or in an area to which a *no parking sign* applies, unless the driver—

- (a) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods; and
- (b) does not leave the vehicle unattended; and
- (c) completes the dropping off, or picking up, of the passengers or goods, and drives on, as soon as possible and, in any case, within the required time after stopping.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 168

(2) For this rule, a driver leaves a vehicle **unattended** if the driver leaves the vehicle so the driver is over 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.

(3) In this rule—

**required time** means—

- (a) 2 minutes; or
- (b) if information on or with the sign indicates another time—the indicated time.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

No parking signs

No parking sign  
(for a length of road)



No parking sign  
(for an area)



*Note 1 for diagrams* There is another permitted version of each of these signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *no parking sign* may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

### 169. No stopping on a road with a yellow edge line

A driver must not stop at the side of a road marked with a continuous yellow edge line.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Edge line** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r.170

**Division 3—Stopping at intersections and crossings**

*Note 1* **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

**170. Stopping in or near an intersection**

- (1) A driver must not stop in an intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Intersection** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver must not stop on a road within 20 metres from the nearest point of an intersecting road at an intersection with traffic lights, unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Parking control sign** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance from an intersection if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

- (3) A driver must not stop on a road within 10 metres from the nearest point of an intersecting road at an intersection without traffic lights, unless the driver stops—
- (a) at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *parking control sign* applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules; or
  - (b) if the intersection is a T-intersection—along the continuous side of the continuing road at the intersection.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Continuing road** and **T-intersection** are defined in the dictionary.

- (4) For this rule, distances are measured in the direction in which the driver is driving; and—
- (a) for subrule (2)—as shown in example 1; or
  - (b) for subrule (3)—as shown in example 2.
- (5) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

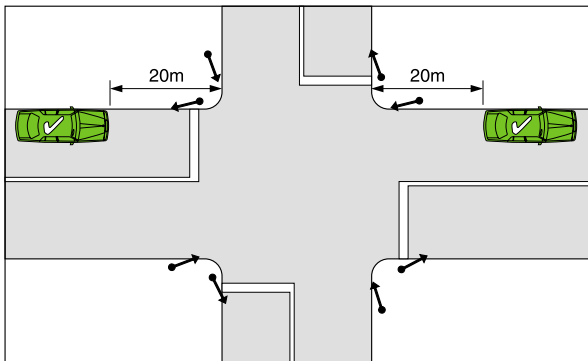
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 170

## Examples

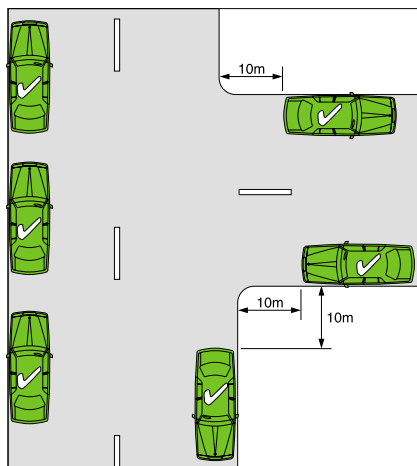
## Example 1

Measurement of distance—intersection with traffic lights



## Example 2

Measurement of distance—T-intersection without traffic lights

**171. Stopping on or near a children's crossing**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a children's crossing, or on the road within 20 metres before the crossing and 10 metres after the crossing unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *parking control sign* applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary, and **children's crossing** is defined in rule 80.

Road Rules - Victoria

r.171

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance from a children's crossing if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

- (2) For this rule, distances are measured—
  - (a) in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
  - (b) as shown in example 1 or 2.
- (3) In this rule—

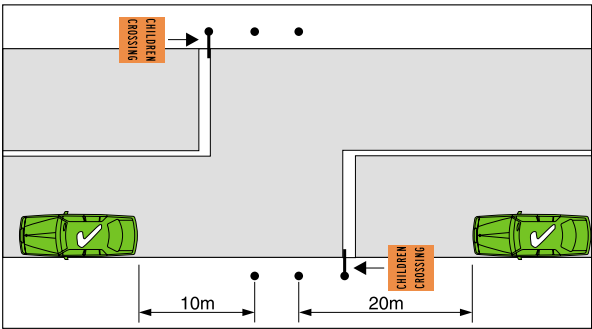
**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Examples*

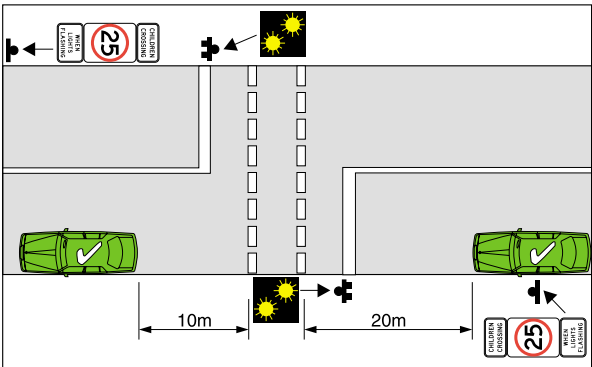
Example 1

Measurement of distance—children's crossing with red and white posts



Example 2

Measurement of distance—children's crossing with 2 parallel continuous or broken lines



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 172

**172. Stopping on or near a pedestrian crossing (except at an intersection)**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a pedestrian crossing that is not at an intersection, or on the road within 20 metres before the crossing and 10 metres after the crossing, unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *parking control sign* applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection** and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary, and **pedestrian crossing** is defined in rule 81.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance from a crossing if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

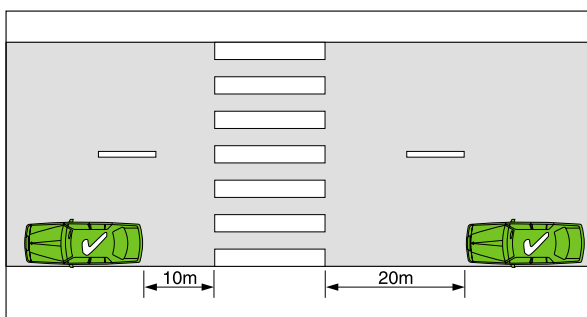
- (2) For this rule, distances are measured—
- in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
  - as shown in the example.
- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Example*

Measurement of distance—pedestrian crossing



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 173

**173. Stopping on or near a marked foot crossing (except at an intersection)**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a marked foot crossing that is not at an intersection, or on the road within 10 metres before the traffic lights pole nearest to the driver at the crossing and 3 metres after the crossing, unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *parking control sign* applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Intersection**, **marked foot crossing**, **parking control sign** and **traffic lights pole** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance from a traffic lights pole or a crossing if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

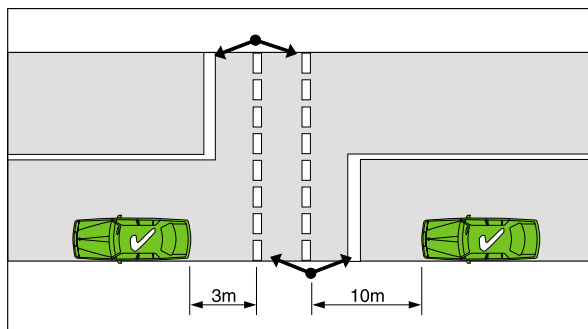
- (2) For this rule, distances are measured—
- (a) in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
  - (b) as shown in the example.
- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Example*

Measurement of distance—marked foot crossing

**174. Stopping at or near bicycle crossing lights (except at an intersection)**

- (1) This rule applies to a place on a road—
- (a) with bicycle crossing lights facing bicycle riders crossing the road; and
  - (b) with traffic lights facing traffic travelling on the road; and
  - (c) that is not at an intersection.

*Note* **Bicycle crossing lights**, **intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 174

- (2) A driver must not stop within 10 metres before the traffic lights nearest to the driver at the place, and 3 metres after the traffic lights, unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *parking control sign* applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance from traffic lights if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

- (3) For this rule, distances are measured—
- in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
  - as shown in the example.

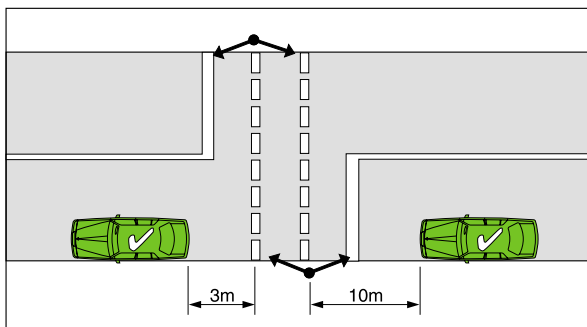
- (4) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Example*

Measurement of distance—bicycle crossing lights



## 175. Stopping on or near a level crossing

- (1) A driver must not stop on a level crossing, or on a road within 20 metres before the nearest rail or track to the driver approaching the crossing and 20 metres after the nearest rail or track to the driver leaving the crossing, unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *parking control sign* applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 175

*Note 1* **Level crossing** is defined in rule 120, and **parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance from a level crossing if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

(2) For this rule, distances are measured as shown in the example.

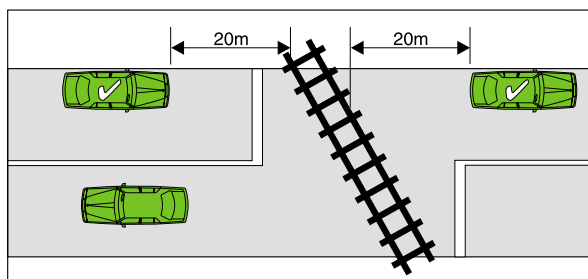
(3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Example*

Measurement of distance—level crossing



## Division 4—Stopping on clearways and freeways and in emergency stopping lanes

*Note 1* **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

### 176. Stopping on a clearway

(1) A driver must not stop on a length of road to which a **clearway sign** applies, unless the driver is driving a public bus, public minibus or taxi and is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Public bus**, **public minibus** and **taxi** are defined in the dictionary.

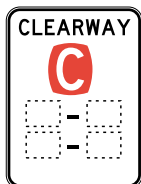
(2) If a **clearway sign** on a road indicates the days or times when it applies, the sign applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearer of the following—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 176

- (a) a *clearway sign* on the road that indicates different days or times;
  - (b) an *end clearway sign* on the road.
- (3) If a *clearway sign* on a road does not indicate the days or times when it applies, the sign applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearer of the following—
- (a) a *clearway sign* on the road that indicates the days or times when it applies;
  - (b) an *end clearway sign* on the road.

Clearway sign



End clearway sign



*Note for diagrams* Anything on these signs may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**177. Stopping on a freeway**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a freeway unless the driver stops in an emergency stopping lane.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary, and **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95.

*Note 2* Rule 178 sets out when a driver can stop in an emergency stopping lane.

- (2) A **freeway** is a length of road to which a *freeway sign* applies.
- (3) A *freeway sign* on a road applies to a length of road beginning at the sign (including any road into which the length of road merges) and ending at the next *end freeway sign* on the road.

Freeway signs



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 177

End freeway sign

*Note for diagrams*

There are a number of other permitted versions of each of these signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

**178. Stopping in an emergency stopping lane**

A driver (except the rider of a bicycle) must not stop in an emergency stopping lane unless the condition of the driver, a passenger or the driver's vehicle, or any other factor, makes it necessary or desirable for the driver to stop in the emergency stopping lane in the interests of safety, and the driver stops for no longer than is necessary in the circumstances.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Bicycle** and **driver's vehicle** are defined in the dictionary, and **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95.

**Division 5—Stopping in zones for particular vehicles**

*Note 1* **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

*Note 3* The signs mentioned in this Division are *parking control signs* (defined in the dictionary). The general rules about the application for *parking control signs* apply to them. See rules 332 to 334.

**179. Stopping in a loading zone**

- (1) A driver must not stop in a loading zone unless the driver is driving—
  - (a) a public passenger vehicle or taxi that is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
  - (b) a truck that is dropping off, or picking up, goods; or
  - (c) a courier vehicle displaying a *courier vehicle sign*; or
  - (d) a delivery vehicle displaying a *delivery vehicle sign*; or
  - (e) a vehicle that is dropping off, or picking up, goods which—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 179

- (i) is constructed principally for carrying loads, and is not a sedan, station wagon or motor bike; and
- (ii) has displayed on it a registration label or other identifying label or mark issued or approved by the Corporation indicating that in the opinion of the Corporation the vehicle is constructed principally for carrying loads.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Courier vehicle**, **courier vehicle sign**, **delivery vehicle**, **delivery vehicle sign**, **motor bike** and **taxi** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver who is permitted to stop in a loading zone must not stay continuously in the zone for longer than—
  - (a) 30 minutes; or
  - (b) if information on or with the loading zone signs applying to the loading zone indicates another time—the indicated time.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) A **loading zone** is a length of a road to which a *loading zone sign* applies.

Loading zone sign



*Note for diagram* A *loading zone sign* may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

- (4) In this rule—  
**public passenger vehicle** has the same meaning as in the **Public Transport Competition Act 1995**.

## 180. Stopping in a truck zone

- (1) A driver must not stop in a truck zone unless the driver is driving a truck that is dropping off, or picking up, goods.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Truck** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 180

- (2) A **truck zone** is a length of a road to which a *truck zone sign* applies.

Truck zone sign



*Note for diagram*

A *truck zone sign* may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**181. Stopping in a works zone**

- (1) A driver must not stop in a works zone unless the driver is driving a vehicle that is engaged in construction work in or near the zone.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) A **works zone** is a length of a road to which a *works zone sign* applies.

Works zone sign



*Note for diagram*

A *works zone sign* may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**182. Stopping in a taxi zone**

- (1) A driver must not stop in a taxi zone, unless the driver is driving a taxi.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Taxi** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A **taxi zone** is a length of a road to which a *taxi zone sign* applies.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 182

Taxi zone sign



*Note for diagram* A taxi zone sign may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**183. Stopping in a bus zone**

- (1) A driver must not stop in a bus zone unless the driver is driving a public bus (except a public bus of a kind that is not permitted to stop in the bus zone by information on or with the *bus zone sign* applying to the bus zone).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Public bus** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A **bus zone** is a length of a road to which a *bus zone sign* applies.

Bus zone sign



*Note for diagram* A bus zone sign may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**184. Stopping in a minibus zone**

- (1) A driver (except the driver of a public minibus) must not stop in a minibus zone.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Public minibus** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A **minibus zone** is a length of road to which a *minibus zone sign* applies.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 184

Minibus zone sign

*Note for diagram*

A minibus zone sign may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**185. Stopping in a permit zone**

- (1) A driver must not stop in a permit zone unless the driver's vehicle displays a current permit issued by the person or body responsible for the care and management of the permit zone that permits the vehicle to stop in the zone.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A **permit zone** is a length of a road to which a *permit zone sign* applies.

Permit zone sign

*Note for diagram*

A permit zone sign may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**186. Stopping in a mail zone**

- (1) A driver must not stop in a mail zone.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) A **mail zone** is a length of a road to which a *mail zone sign* applies.

*Note* Exemptions for drivers of postal vehicles may be provided under rule 313.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 186

Mail zone sign



*Note for diagram* A mail zone sign may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

## Division 6—Other places where stopping is restricted

*Note 1* **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

### 187. Stopping in a bus lane, tram lane, transit lane, truck lane or on tram tracks

- (1) A driver must not stop in a bus lane, transit lane or truck lane unless the driver—
  - (a) is driving a public bus, public minibus or taxi, and is dropping off or picking up, passengers; and
  - (b) is permitted to drive in the lane under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) A driver (except the driver of a tram or a public bus) must not stop in a tram lane, or on tram tracks.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Bus lane** is defined in rule 154, **tram lane** is defined in rule 155, **transit lane** is defined in rule 156, **truck lane** is defined in rule 157, and **public bus**, **public minibus**, **taxi**, **tram** and **tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 76 deals with drivers keeping clear of trams travelling in tram lanes or on tram tracks marked on each side by a yellow line.

*Note 3* Part 11, Division 6 deals with driving in bicycle lanes, bus lanes, tram lanes, transit lanes and truck lanes.

## Road Rules - Victoria

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r. 188**188. Stopping in a shared zone**

A driver must not stop in a shared zone unless—

- (a) the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules; or
- (b) the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under the Road Rules; or
- (c) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or goods; or
- (d) the driver is engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Parking bay** and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary, and **shared zone** is defined in rule 24.

**189. Double parking**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a road—

- (a) if the road is a two-way road—between the centre of the road and another vehicle that is parked at the side of the road; or
- (b) if the road is a one-way road—between the far side of the road and another vehicle that is parked at the side of the road.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **One-way road** and **two-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver does not contravene this rule by parking on the side of the road, or in a median strip parking area, in accordance with rule 210.

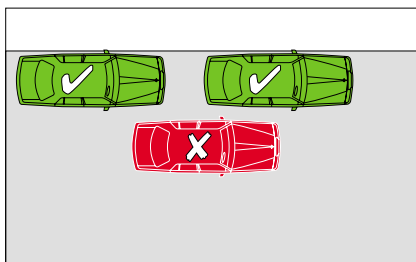
*Note* **Median strip parking area** is defined in the dictionary

## Road Rules - Victoria

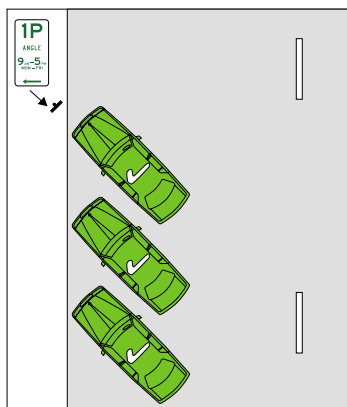
r. 189

## Examples

Example 1



Example 2



In example 1, the vehicle marked with an "X" is stopped in contravention of this rule.

In example 2, the angle parked vehicles are not stopped in contravention of this rule.

### 190. Stopping in or near a safety zone

- (1) A driver must not stop in a safety zone, or on a road within 10 metres before or after a safety zone, unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary, and **safety zone** is defined in rule 162.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance before or after something if the driver stops so any part of the vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

- (2) For this rule, distances are measured—
- in the direction in which the driver is driving; and
  - from the end of the structure; and
  - as shown in the example.
- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

## Road Rules - Victoria

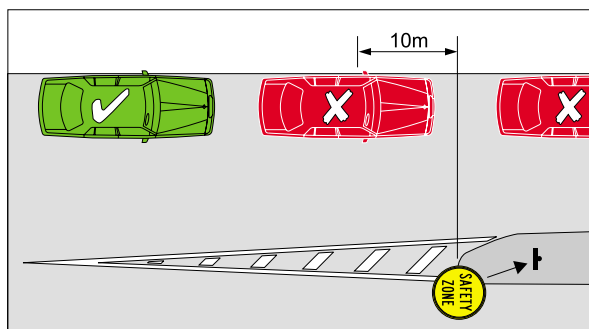
r. 190

Safety zone sign



Example

Measurement of distance—safety zone



In the example, the vehicles marked with an "X" are stopped in contravention of this rule.

**191. Stopping near an obstruction**

A driver must not stop on a road near an obstruction on the road in a position that obstructs traffic on the road.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Obstruction** is defined in the dictionary.

**192. Stopping on a bridge or in a tunnel etc.**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a bridge, causeway, ramp or similar structure unless—
  - (a) the road is at least as wide on the structure as it is on each of the approaches; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 192

- (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary.

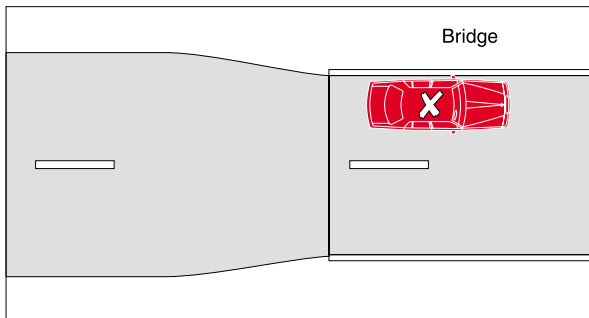
- (2) A driver must not stop in a tunnel or underpass unless—

- (a) the road is at least as wide in the tunnel or underpass as it is on each of the approaches; or
- (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Example*

Stopping on a bridge where the road on the bridge is narrower than on an approach



In the example, the vehicle is stopped in contravention of subrule (1).

### 193. **Stopping on a crest or curve outside a built-up area**

- (1) A driver must not stop on or near a crest or curve on a length of road that is not in a built-up area unless—
- (a) the driver's vehicle is visible for 100 metres to drivers approaching the vehicle and travelling in the direction of travel of traffic on the same side of the road as the vehicle; or
- (b) the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Built-up area**, **driver's vehicle** and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 193

- (2) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**194. Stopping near a fire hydrant etc.**

- (1) A driver must not stop within 1 metre of a fire hydrant, fire hydrant indicator, or fire plug indicator, unless—
- (a) the driver is driving a public bus, and the driver stops at a bus stop or in a bus zone and does not leave the bus unattended; or
  - (b) the driver is driving a taxi, and the driver stops in a taxi zone and does not leave the taxi unattended; or
  - (c) the driver is driving a public minibus, and the driver stops in a minibus zone and does not leave the minibus unattended.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

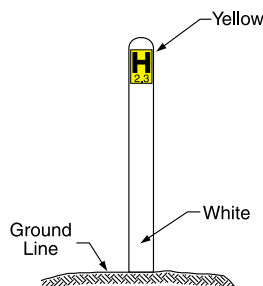
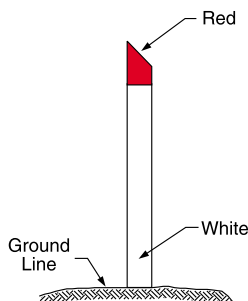
*Note* **Bus zone** is defined in rule 183, **public bus**, **public minibus** and **taxi** are defined in the dictionary, **minibus zone** is defined in rule 184, and **taxi zone** is defined in rule 182.

- (2) For this rule, a driver leaves a vehicle **unattended** if the driver leaves the vehicle so the driver is over 3 metres from the closest point of the vehicle.
- (3) In this rule—

**fire hydrant** means an upright pipe with a spout, nozzle or other outlet for drawing water from a main or service pipe in case of fire or other emergency.

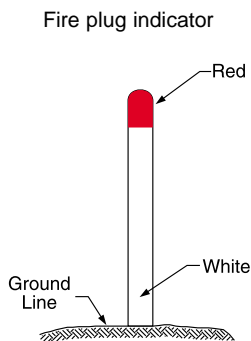
*Examples*

Fire hydrant indicators



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 194

**195. Stopping at or near a bus stop**

- (1) A driver (except the driver of a public bus) must not stop at a bus stop, or on the road, within 20 metres before a sign on the road that indicates the bus stop, and within 10 metres after the sign, unless the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Parking control sign** and **public bus** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance before or after a sign indicating a bus stop if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

- (2) For this rule, distances are measured in the direction in which the driver is driving.
- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**196. Stopping at or near a tram stop**

- (1) A driver (except the driver of a tram or a public bus travelling along tram tracks) must not stop at a tram stop or on the road within 10 metres before a sign on the road displaying the words "tram stop" or "tram stop request".

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Public bus**, **tram** and **travelling along tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver stops within a particular distance before a sign indicating a tram stop if the driver stops so any part of the driver's vehicle is within that distance—see rule 350(2).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 196

- (2) For this rule, the distance is measured in the direction in which the driver is driving.

- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**197. Stopping on a path, dividing strip or nature strip**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a bicycle path, footpath, shared path or dividing strip, or a nature strip adjacent to a length of road in a built-up area, unless—
- (a) the driver stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules; or
  - (b) the driver's vehicle is a motor cycle and the driver stops in a place where the motor cycle does not inconvenience, obstruct, hinder or prevent the free passage of any pedestrian or other vehicle; or
  - (c) the driver is using a vehicle for the purpose of the operation of a detection device prescribed for the purposes of section 66 of the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Bicycle path** is defined in rule 239, **built-up area**, **dividing strip**, **footpath**, **nature strip** and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary, **motor cycle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986** and **shared path** is defined in rule 242.

*Note 2* A **separated footpath** is a particular kind of footpath—see rule 239.

- (2) This rule does not apply to the rider of a bicycle or animal.

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

**198. Obstructing access to and from a footpath, driveway etc.**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a road in a position that obstructs access by vehicles or pedestrians to or from a footpath ramp or a similar way of access to a footpath, or a bicycle path or passageway unless—
- (a) the driver is driving a public bus that is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
  - (b) the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Bicycle path** is defined in rule 239, and **footpath**, **parking bay** and **public bus** are defined in the dictionary.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 198

- (2) A driver must not stop on or across a driveway or other way of access for vehicles travelling to or from adjacent land unless—
- (a) the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers; or
  - (b) the driver stops in a parking bay and the driver is permitted to stop in the parking bay under the Road Rules.

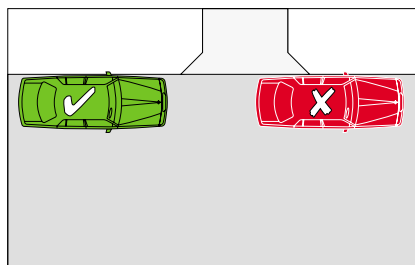
Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Adjacent land** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver stops on or across a driveway or way of access if any part of the vehicle is on or across the driveway or way of access—see rule 350.

*Example*

Blocking a driveway



In the example, the vehicle marked with an “X” is stopped in contravention of subrule (2).

### 199. Stopping near a postbox

- (1) A driver must not stop on a road within 3 metres of a public postbox, unless the driver—
- (a) is dropping off, or picking up, passengers or mail; or
  - (b) stops at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop at that place under the Road Rules.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) In this rule—

**public postbox** means a public postbox controlled by Australia Post.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 200

**200. Stopping on roads—heavy and long vehicles**

- (1) The driver of a heavy vehicle, or long vehicle, must not stop on a length of road that is not in a built-up area, except on the shoulder of the road, unless the length of road is an emergency stopping lane and the driver is permitted to stop in it under rule 178.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Built-up area** is defined in the dictionary, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

- (2) The driver of a heavy vehicle, or long vehicle, must not stop on a length of road in a built-up area for longer than 1 hour, unless the driver is permitted to stop on the length of road for longer than 1 hour by information on or with a traffic control device, or is permitted to do so by the Council.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Council**, **traffic control device** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In this rule—

**heavy vehicle** means a vehicle with a GVM of 4·5 tonnes or more;

**long vehicle** means a vehicle that, together with any load or projection, is 7·5 metres long, or longer;

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note 1* **GVM** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Note 2* **Vehicle** includes a combination—see rule 15(2)(a)(ii).

**201. Stopping on a road with a bicycle parking sign**

A driver (except the rider of a bicycle) must not stop on a length of road to which a *bicycle parking sign* applies, unless the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

Bicycle parking sign



*Note for diagram*

Anything on this sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 202

**202. Stopping on a road with a motor bike parking sign**

A driver (except the rider of a motor bike) must not stop on a length of road to which a *motor bike parking sign* applies, unless the driver is dropping off, or picking up, passengers.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in the dictionary.

Motor bike parking sign



*Note for diagram* Anything on this sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

**203. Stopping in a parking area for people with disabilities**

- (1) A driver must not stop in a parking area for people with disabilities unless—
- (a) the driver's vehicle displays a current parking permit for people with disabilities; and
  - (b) the driver complies with the conditions of use of the permit.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** and **parking permit for people with disabilities** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver who stops in a parking area for people with disabilities or parks in accordance with rule 206 must, when requested by a police officer or authorised person—
- (a) state his or her name and address; and
  - (b) produce his or her driver licence; and
  - (c) produce a current parking permit for people with disabilities or satisfy the police officer or authorised person that he or she, or a passenger of the vehicle, holds a current parking permit for people with disabilities.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) If a driver fails to comply with a request under subrule (2), a police officer or authorised person may direct the driver to move the vehicle from the parking area for people with disabilities or the length of road or area where the vehicle is parked (as the case requires).

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 203

- (4) A driver who is given a direction by a police officer or authorised person under subrule (3) must obey the direction.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (5) In this rule—

**authorised person** includes a person who is referred to in section 77(2) (b) or (e) of the **Road Safety Act 1986** and an officer who is referred to in section 77(4) of that Act;

**parking area for people with disabilities** means a length or area of road—

- (a) to which a *permissive parking sign* displaying a people with disabilities symbol applies; or
- (b) to which a *people with disabilities parking sign* applies; or
- (c) indicated by a road marking (a **people with disabilities road marking**) that consists of, or includes, a people with disabilities symbol.

People with disabilities symbols



Permissive parking sign displaying a people with disabilities symbol (for a length of road)

Permissive parking sign displaying a people with disabilities symbol (for an area)



People with disabilities parking sign



*Note for diagrams* Anything on these signs may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 204

## Division 7—Permissive parking signs and parking fees

*Note 1* **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

204. *Meaning of certain information on or with permissive parking signs*

- (1) This rule explains the meaning of certain information on or with a *permissive parking sign* applying to a length of road or an area.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

Permissive parking sign  
(for a length of road)



Permissive parking sign  
(for an area)



Permissive parking sign  
(for a length of road)



*Note 1 for diagrams* There are a number of other permitted versions of each of these signs—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *permissive parking sign* may have an arrow pointing in a different direction and anything on the sign may be differently arranged—see rule 316(4).

*Note* Rule 318(1) and (2) deal with the effect of information on or with a traffic control device (including a *permissive parking sign*) that limits the application of the device to particular times or days. Under rule 318(3), if the information indicates that the device applies on a particular day, for example Friday, the sign does not have effect on a Friday that is a public holiday unless otherwise stated.

- (2) A whole number, fraction, or whole number and fraction, immediately to the left of the letter “P” indicates that a driver must not park on the length of road, or in the area, continuously for longer than the period of hours, or fraction of an hour, equal to the number, fraction, or number and fraction, shown.

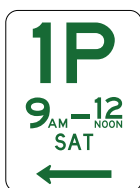
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 204

Examples of *permissive parking signs* showing permitted parking periods and times of operation

Example 1

Permissive parking sign  
applying to a length of road with a  
whole number to the left of P

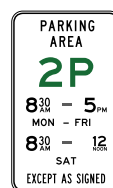


In example 1, the sign indicates that a driver must not park continuously for longer than 1 hour on Saturdays between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

In example 2, the sign indicates that a driver must not park in the area for longer than 2 hours on Mondays to Fridays between 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on Saturdays between 8.30 a.m. and 12 noon, unless permitted by information on or with another traffic control device.

Example 2

Permissive parking sign  
applying to an area with a whole  
number to the left of P

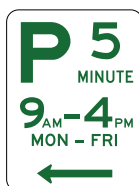


- (3) A number, together with the word “minute”, immediately to the right of the letter “P” indicate that a driver must not park on the length of road, or in the area, continuously for longer than the number of minutes shown.

*Example*

Example 3

Permissive parking sign with a number of minutes to the right of P



In this example, the sign indicates that a driver must not park continuously for longer than 5 minutes on Mondays to Fridays between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

- (4) The word “parking”, together with words indicating a number of hours or minutes, indicate that a driver must not park on the length of road, or in the area, continuously for longer than the number of hours or minutes shown.

## 205. *Parking for longer than indicated*

A driver must not park continuously on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *permissive parking sign* applies for longer than the period indicated by information on or with the sign or, if rule 206 applies to the driver, the period allowed under that rule.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 206

**206. Time extension for people with disabilities**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver if the driver's vehicle displays a current parking permit for people with disabilities.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** and **parking permit for people with disabilities** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver may park—
- (a) continuously on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *permissive parking sign* applies (except in a parking area for people with disabilities) for twice the period indicated on the sign; and
  - (b) in accordance with the conditions of use of the parking permit for people with disabilities.

*Note* **Parking area for people with disabilities** is defined in rule 203, and **parking permit for people with disabilities** is defined in the dictionary.

**207. Parking where fees are payable**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver who parks on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *permissive parking sign* applies if information on or with the sign indicates that a fee is payable for parking by buying a ticket or putting money into a parking meter.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must—
- (a) pay the fee (if any); and
  - (b) obey any instructions on or with the sign, meter, ticket or ticket-vending machine.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

**Division 8—Parallel parking**

*Note 1* **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 208

**208. Parallel parking on a road (except in a median strip parking area)**

- (1) A driver who parks on a road (except in a median strip parking area) must position the driver's vehicle in accordance with subrules (2) to (8).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** and **median strip parking area** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must position the vehicle to face in the direction of travel of vehicles in the marked lane or line of traffic on, or next to, the part of the road where the driver parks.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If the road is a two-way road, the driver must position the vehicle parallel, and as near as practicable, to the far left side of the road.

*Note* **Two-way road** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) If the road is a one-way road, the driver must position the vehicle parallel, and as near as practicable, to the far left or far right side of the road, unless otherwise indicated by information on or with a parking control sign.

*Note* **One-way road**, **parking control sign** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (5) If the driver does not park in a parking bay, the driver must position the vehicle at least 1 metre from the closest point of any vehicle in front of it and any vehicle behind it.

*Note* **Parking bay** is defined in the dictionary.

- (6) If the road has a dividing strip, the driver must position the vehicle at least 3 metres from any dividing strip, unless otherwise indicated by information on or with a parking control sign.

*Note* **Dividing strip** is defined in the dictionary.

- (7) If the road does not have 2 parallel continuous dividing lines or a dividing strip, the driver must position the vehicle so there is at least 3 metres of the road alongside the vehicle that is clear for other vehicles to pass, unless otherwise indicated by information on or with a parking control sign.

- (8) The driver must position the vehicle so the vehicle does not unreasonably obstruct the path of other vehicles or pedestrians.

- (9) This rule does not apply to—

- (a) a driver if the driver parks on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign or road marking applies, and information on or with the sign or road marking includes the words "angle parking" or "angle";  
or



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 208

- (b) the rider of a motor bike if the rider parks the motor bike on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *permissive parking sign* applies and the sign indicates that the length of road or area is for parking motor bikes.

*Note 1* **Motor bike** and **road marking** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Division 9 deals with angle parking.

- (10) Subrules (3) and (4) do not apply to the rider of a motor bike if the rider positions the motor bike so at least 1 wheel is as near as practicable to the far left or far right side of the road.
- (11) If a road has one or more service roads, the part of the road used by the main body of moving vehicles, and each service road, is taken to be a separate road for this rule.

*Note* **Part of the road used by the main body of moving vehicles** and **service road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (12) A driver must not park on a length of road between the far left side of the road and 2 parallel continuous dividing lines or a single continuous dividing line to the left of a broken dividing line.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

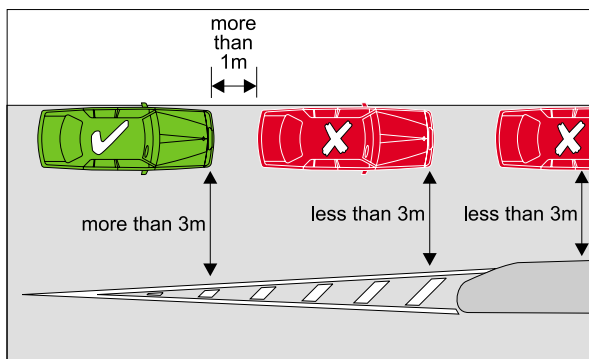
- (13) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Example*

Parallel parking—minimum distance from other vehicles and dividing strip



In the example, the vehicles marked with an "X" are parked in contravention of this rule.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 209

**209. Parallel parking in a median strip parking area**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver who parks in a median strip parking area if a parking control sign or road marking applies to the area, and information on or with the sign or road marking indicates that the driver's vehicle must be positioned parallel to the median strip.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle**, **median strip**, **median strip parking area**, **parking control sign**, **road marking** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must position the driver's vehicle—
- (a) to face in the direction of travel of vehicles in the marked lane or line of traffic to the left of the driver; and
  - (b) parallel, and as near as practicable, to the centre of the median strip; and
  - (c) if the driver does not park in a parking bay—at least 1 metre from the closest point of any vehicle in front of it and any vehicle behind it.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **parking bay** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) This rule does not apply to the rider of a motor bike.

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in the dictionary.

**Division 9—Angle parking**

*Note 1* **Park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

**210. Angle parking**

- (1) If a driver parks in a parking area on the side of a road, or in a median strip parking area, to which a parking control sign or road marking applies, and information on or with the sign or road marking includes the words "angle parking" or "angle", the driver must position the driver's vehicle in accordance with subrules (2) to (4).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle**, **median strip parking area**, **parking area**, **parking control sign**, **road marking** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 212 deals with whether a driver enters a median strip parking area forwards or in reverse.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 210

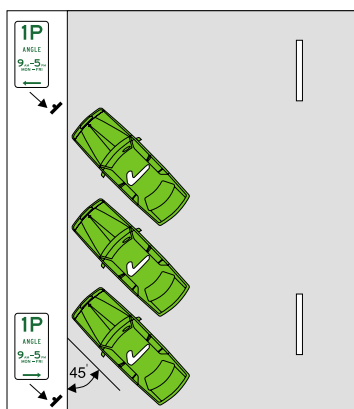
- (2) If information on or with the parking control sign or road marking indicates that the vehicle must be positioned at an angle of  $45^\circ$ , or does not indicate another angle, the driver must position the driver's vehicle—
- so the vehicle is at an angle as near as practicable to  $45^\circ$ , as shown in example 1 or 2; and
  - if the vehicle is parked on the side of the road—with the rear of the vehicle nearest to traffic in the marked lane or line of traffic next to the part of the road where the driver parks.

Note **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

## Examples

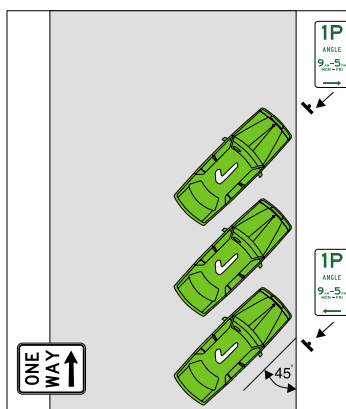
Example 1

Parking at  $45^\circ$   
at the side of a two-way road



Example 2

Parking at  $45^\circ$   
at the right side of a one-way road



- (3) If information on or with the parking control sign or road marking indicates that the vehicle must be positioned at an angle of  $90^\circ$ , the driver—
- must position the driver's vehicle so the vehicle is at an angle as near as practicable to  $90^\circ$ , as shown in example 3 or 4; and
  - if the vehicle is parked on the side of the road—may position the vehicle with either the front or rear of the vehicle nearest to traffic in the marked lane or line of traffic next to the part of the road where the driver parks.

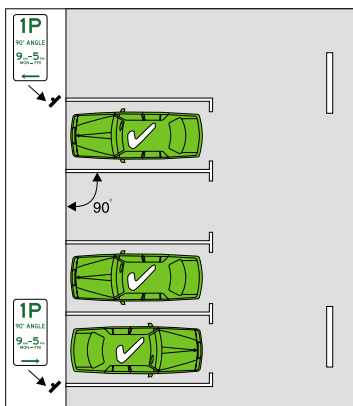
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 210

## Examples

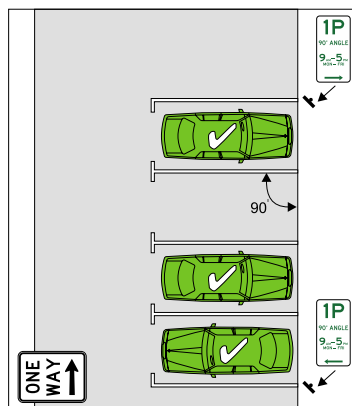
## Example 3

Parking at 90°  
at the side of a two-way road



## Example 4

Parking at 90°  
at the right side of a one-way road



- (4) If information on or with the parking control sign or road marking indicates that the vehicle must be positioned at an angle of 135°, the driver must position the driver's vehicle—
- so the vehicle is at an angle as near as practicable to 135°, as shown in example 5 or 6; and
  - if the vehicle is parked on the side of the road—with the front of the vehicle nearest to traffic in the marked lane or line of traffic next to the part of the road where the driver parks.

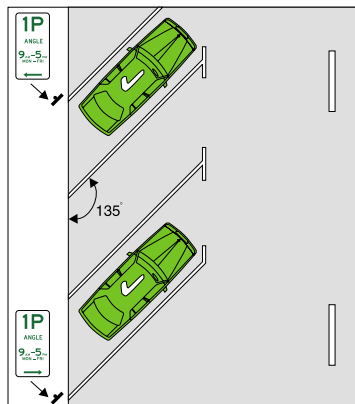
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 210

## Examples

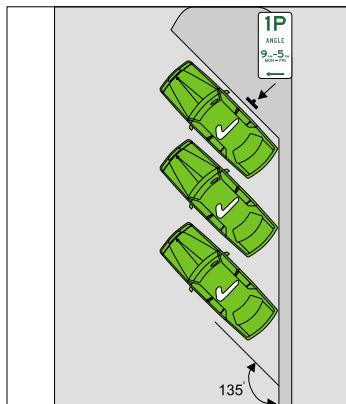
Example 5

Parking at 135°  
at the side of a road



Example 6

Parking at 135°  
in a median strip parking area



- (5) This rule does not apply to the rider of a motor bike.

Note **Motor bike** is defined in the dictionary.

## Division 10—Other parking related rules

Note 1 **Area**, **length** of road, **park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 Rule 165 provides defences to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of this Division.

### 211. Parking in parking bays

- (1) A driver must not park on a length of road, or in an area, to which a *park in bays only* sign applies, except in a parking bay.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

Note **Parking bay** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver who parks in a parking bay must position the driver's vehicle completely within the bay, unless the vehicle is too wide or long to fit completely within the bay.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

Note 1 **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

Note 2 **Vehicle** includes a combination—see rule 15(2)(a)(ii).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 211

- (3) If the vehicle is too wide or long to fit completely within a single parking bay, the driver must park the driver's vehicle within the minimum number of parking bays needed to park the vehicle.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

Park in bays only sign



## 212. Entering and leaving a median strip parking area

- (1) If information on or with a traffic control device indicates that a driver must enter or leave a median strip parking area in a particular direction, the driver must enter or leave the area in that direction.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

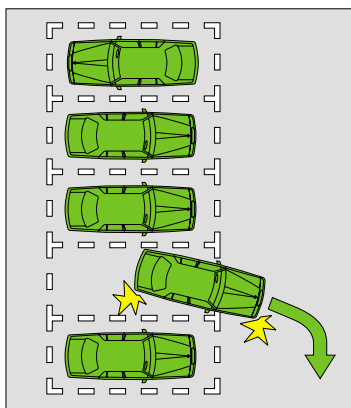
*Note* **Median strip parking area**, **traffic control device** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If there is no information on or with a traffic control device that indicates that a driver must enter or leave a median strip parking area in a particular direction, the driver must enter or leave the area by driving forward.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Example*

Leaving median strip parking area by driving forward



*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 213****213. Making a motor vehicle secure**

- (1) This rule applies to the driver of a motor vehicle who stops and leaves the vehicle on a road (except to pay a fee for parking the vehicle) so the driver is over 3 metres from the closest part of the vehicle if there is nobody 16 years old, or older, in the vehicle.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (2) Before leaving the motor vehicle, the driver must comply with this rule.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (3) The driver must—

- (a) switch off the engine; and
- (b) apply the parking brake effectively or, if weather conditions (for example, snow) would prevent the effective operation of the parking brake, effectively restrain the motor vehicle's movement in another way.

- (4) If there is nobody in the motor vehicle, the driver must—

- (a) remove the ignition key; and
  - (b) if the doors of the vehicle can be locked—lock the doors.
-

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 214

**PART 13—LIGHTS AND WARNING DEVICES****Division 1—Lights on vehicles (except bicycles, animals and animal-drawn vehicles)****214. Division does not apply to riders of bicycles, animals or animal-drawn vehicles**

This Division does not apply to the rider of a bicycle, animal or animal-drawn vehicle.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* The rules for using lights when riding a bicycle or an animal-drawn vehicle at night, or in hazardous weather conditions, are—

- for riders of bicycles—rule 259
- for riders of animal-drawn vehicles—rule 223.

**215. Using lights when driving at night or in hazardous weather conditions**

- (1) A driver must not drive at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility unless—
  - (a) the headlights, tail lights and number plate light fitted to the driver's vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible; and
  - (b) if the vehicle is fitted with clearance lights or side marker lights—those lights are operating effectively and are clearly visible.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** and **night** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* **Drive** includes be in control of—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) However, this rule does not apply to a driver if the driver's vehicle is stopped or parked at a place on a length of road, or in an area, to which a parking control sign applies and the driver is permitted to stop or park at that place under the Road Rules.

*Note* **Length** of road and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) Also, a driver driving during the day in fog, or other hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, may drive without the headlights of the driver's vehicle operating if the vehicle is fitted with front fog lights and those lights are operating effectively and are clearly visible.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 215

- (4) In subrule (1), a reference to a kind of **light** fitted to a vehicle is a reference to a light of that kind required to be fitted to the vehicle as approved by the Corporation or as specified in Schedule 8 to the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999 (as the case requires).

**216. Towing a vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions**

- (1) A driver must not tow a vehicle at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility unless—
- (a) if the towed vehicle is being towed from the front of the vehicle—
    - (i) the tail lights of the vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible; or
    - (ii) the vehicle has portable rear lights that are operating; or
  - (b) if the towed vehicle is being towed from the rear of the vehicle—the vehicle has portable rear lights that are operating.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Night** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) However, this rule does not apply to the driver of a tow truck if—
- (a) the driver is towing a disabled vehicle carrying a **placard load** of **dangerous goods** to a place that is safely off the road; and
  - (b) a vehicle carrying a warning to other traffic is following immediately behind the disabled vehicle.
- (3) In this rule—

**dangerous goods** has the same meaning as in the regulations referred to in section 6(1) of the **Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995**;

**placard load** has the same meaning as in the regulations referred to in section 6(1) of the **Road Transport (Dangerous Goods) Act 1995**;

**portable rear lights** means—

- (a) for a vehicle being towed from the front of the vehicle—a pair of lights attached to the rear of the vehicle that, when operating, show a red light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle; and
- (b) for a vehicle being towed from the rear of the vehicle—a pair of lights attached to the front of the vehicle that, when operating, show a red light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the front of the vehicle;

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 216

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**217. Using rear fog lights**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle fitted with a rear fog light must not operate the fog light unless the driver is driving in fog or other hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) In this rule—

**rear fog light** means a light fitted to a vehicle to make it more easily visible from the rear in fog.

**218. Using headlights on high-beam**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle must not use the vehicle's headlights on high-beam, or allow the vehicle's headlights to be used on high-beam, if the driver is driving—

- (a) less than 200 metres behind a vehicle travelling in the same direction as the driver; or
- (b) less than 200 metres from an oncoming vehicle.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **High-beam** and **oncoming vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) However, if the driver is overtaking a vehicle, the driver may briefly switch the headlights from low-beam to high-beam immediately before the driver begins to overtake the vehicle.

*Note* **Low-beam** and **overtake** are defined in the dictionary.

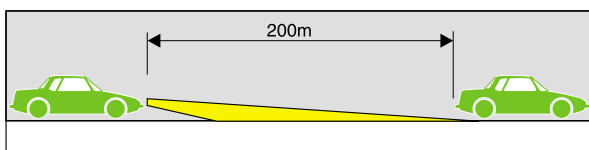
## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 218

*Examples*

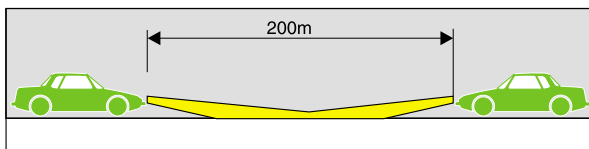
## Example 1

Using headlights on low-beam when travelling less than 200 metres behind another vehicle travelling in the same direction



## Example 2

Using headlights on low-beam when travelling within 200 metres of an oncoming vehicle

**219. Lights not to be used to dazzle other road users**

A driver must not use, or allow to be used, any light fitted to or in the driver's vehicle to dazzle, or in a way that is likely to dazzle, another road user.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary, and **road user** is defined in rule 14.

*Note 2* **Driver** includes a person in control of a vehicle—see the definition of **drive** in the dictionary.

**220. Using lights on vehicles that are stopped**

- (1) A driver must not stop on a road at night unless—
  - (a) if the driver's vehicle is 2.2 metres wide, or wider—the clearance and side marker lights fitted to the vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible; or
  - (b) in any other case—the parking lights fitted to the driver's vehicle are operating effectively and are clearly visible.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** and **night** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 220

- (2) This rule does not apply to a driver if the driver stops on a length of road, or in an area, with street lighting and the driver's vehicle is visible for at least 200 metres in all directions from the vehicle.

*Note* **Length** of road is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In subrule (1), a reference to a kind of **light** fitted to a vehicle is a reference to a light of that kind required to be fitted to the vehicle as approved by the Corporation or as specified in Schedule 8 to the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999 (as the case requires).

- (4) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**221. Using hazard warning lights**

The driver of a vehicle fitted with hazard warning lights must not use the hazard warning lights, or allow them to be used, unless—

- (a) the vehicle is stopped and is obstructing, or is likely to obstruct, the path of other vehicles or pedestrians; or
- (b) the vehicle is a slow-moving vehicle and is obstructing, or is likely to obstruct, the path of other vehicles or pedestrians; or
- (c) the vehicle is stopped in an emergency stopping lane; or
- (d) the driver stops the vehicle to sell a product (for example, ice creams) that may attract children onto the road; or
- (e) the driver is driving in hazardous weather conditions (for example, fog or smoke); or
- (f) the vehicle is a bus carrying children, and the driver stops the vehicle to drop off or pick up a child and is required or permitted to operate the hazard warning lights under regulation 15(3) of the Transport (Passenger Vehicles) Regulations 1994; or
- (g) the hazard warning lights are operating as part of an anti-theft device fitted to the vehicle.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, **hazard warning lights** is defined in the dictionary, and **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95.

*Note 2* **Driver** includes a person in control of a vehicle—see the definition of **drive** in the dictionary.

*Note 3* A vehicle does not obstruct another vehicle only because the vehicle is stopped in traffic or is travelling more slowly than other vehicles—see the definition of **obstruction** in the dictionary.

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 222****222. Using warning lights on buses carrying children**

- (1) This rule applies to the driver of a bus operated by an accredited person within the meaning of the **Public Transport Competition Act 1995** for the carriage of school children to the exclusion of other passengers (other than teachers or supervisors) and fitted with warning lights in accordance with Division 18 of Part 8 of Schedule 8 to the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (2) The driver must not stop the bus to drop off or pick up a child unless the warning lights are operating.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

**Division 2—Lights on animal-drawn vehicles****223. Using lights when riding an animal-drawn vehicle at night or in hazardous weather conditions**

A person must not ride an animal-drawn vehicle at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, unless the vehicle is fitted with, and displays—

- (a) a white light fitted at or towards the front of each side of the vehicle that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the front of the vehicle; and
- (b) a red light fitted at or towards the rear of each side of the vehicle that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the rear of the vehicle; and
- (c) a red reflector fitted at or towards the rear of each side of the vehicle that is—
  - (i) not over 1.5 metres above ground level; and
  - (ii) clearly visible for at least 50 metres from the rear of the vehicle when light is projected onto it by another vehicle's headlight on low-beam.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Low-beam** and **night** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 224

## Division 3—Horns

**224. Using horns and similar warning devices**

A driver must not use, or allow to be used, a horn, or similar warning device, fitted to or in the driver's vehicle unless—

- (a) it is necessary to use the horn, or warning device, to warn other road users or animals of the approach or position of the vehicle; or
- (b) the horn, or warning device, is being used as part of an anti-theft device fitted to the vehicle.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary, and **road user** is defined in rule 14.

*Note 2* **Driver** includes a person in control of a vehicle—see the definition of **drive** in the dictionary.

**225. \* \* \* \* \***

## Division 4—Portable warning triangles for heavy vehicles

**226. Heavy vehicles to be equipped with portable warning triangles**

- (1) A person must not drive a vehicle with a GVM over 12 tonnes unless the vehicle is equipped with at least 3 portable warning triangles.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **GVM** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **portable warning triangle** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The person must produce the portable warning triangles for inspection if the person is directed to do so by a police officer or an authorised person.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

**227. Using portable warning triangles**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver if the GVM of the driver's vehicle is over 12 tonnes.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary, and **GVM** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 227

- (2) If the driver stops on a road and the vehicle is not visible at any time for at least 200 metres in all directions from the vehicle, the driver must use at least 3 portable warning triangles, positioned in accordance with subrule (4), to warn other road users of the vehicle.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Portable warning triangle** is defined in the dictionary, and **road user** is defined in rule 14.

*Note 2* See rule 220 for the requirement to operate certain lights on vehicles that are stopped.

- (3) If some or all of any load being carried by the vehicle falls onto a road and is not clearly visible at any time for at least 200 metres in all directions from the fallen load, the driver must use at least 3 portable warning triangles, positioned in accordance with subrule (4), to warn other road users of the fallen load.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (4) The driver must position the portable warning triangles so—
- (a) 1 triangle is at least 50 metres, but not over 150 metres, in front of the vehicle or fallen load; and
  - (b) 1 triangle is at least 50 metres, but not over 150 metres, behind the vehicle or fallen load; and
  - (c) 1 triangle is at the side of the vehicle, or fallen load, in a position that gives sufficient warning to other road users of the position of the vehicle or fallen load.

- (5) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

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**PART 14—RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS**

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 228

## Division 1—General

*Note 1* For the Road Rules, a pedestrian includes—

- a person driving a motorised wheelchair that cannot travel at over 10 kilometres per hour (on level ground)
- a person in a non-motorised wheelchair
- a person pushing a motorised or non-motorised wheelchair
- a person in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy (see rule 18).

*Note 2* **Wheelchair**, **wheeled recreational device** and **wheeled toy** are defined in the dictionary.

**228. No pedestrians signs**

A pedestrian must not travel past a *no pedestrians sign*.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

No pedestrians sign

**229. Pedestrians on a road with a road access sign**

A pedestrian must not be on a length of road to which a *road access sign* applies if information on or with the sign indicates that pedestrians are not permitted beyond the sign.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Length** of road and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For the way in which a *road access sign* applies, see rule 97. The sign is usually used on a freeway.

Road access sign



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 229



*Note 1 for diagram* The sign may indicate that it applies to different or additional vehicles or persons—see rule 316(4).

*Note 2 for diagram* There is another permitted version of the road access sign—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

**230. Crossing a road—general**

- (1) A pedestrian crossing a road—
  - (a) must cross by the shortest safe route; and
  - (b) must not stay on the road longer than necessary to cross the road safely.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (2) However, if the pedestrian is crossing the road at an intersection with traffic lights and a *pedestrians may cross diagonally sign*, the pedestrian may cross the road diagonally at the intersection.

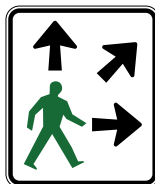
*Note* **Intersection** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

Pedestrians may cross diagonally sign

**231. Crossing a road at pedestrian lights**

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 231

- (1) A pedestrian approaching or at an intersection, or another place on a road, with pedestrian lights and traffic lights must comply with this rule.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Intersection**, **pedestrian lights** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the pedestrian lights show a red pedestrian light and the pedestrian has not already started crossing the intersection or road, the pedestrian must not start to cross until the pedestrian lights change to green.

*Note 1* **Green pedestrian light** and **red pedestrian light** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A traffic control device (including pedestrian lights) generally only applies to a person if the device faces the person—see Part 20, Division 3, especially rule 340.

- (3) If, while the pedestrian is crossing the road, the pedestrian lights change to flashing red or red, the pedestrian must not stay on the road for longer than necessary to cross safely to the nearer (in the direction of travel of the pedestrian) of the following—

- (a) a dividing strip, safety zone, or traffic island, forming part of the area set aside or used by pedestrians to cross the road at the intersection or place (the **safety area**);
- (b) the nearest side of the road.

*Note* **Dividing strip** and **traffic island** are defined in the dictionary, and **safety zone** is defined in rule 162.

- (4) If, under subrule (3), the pedestrian crosses to the safety area, the pedestrian must remain in the safety area until the pedestrian lights change to green.

- (5) However, if the pedestrian cannot operate the pedestrian lights from the safety area, the pedestrian may cross to the far side of the road when—

- (a) the traffic lights change to green or flashing yellow, or there is no red traffic light showing; and
- (b) it is safe to do so.

*Note* **Red traffic light** is defined in the dictionary.

- (6) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

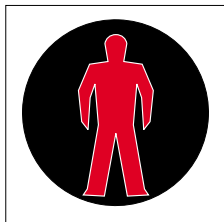
*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

Red pedestrian light showing  
red pedestrian symbol

Green pedestrian light showing  
green pedestrian symbol

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 231

**232. Crossing a road at traffic lights**

- (1) A pedestrian approaching or at an intersection, or another place on a road, with traffic lights, but without pedestrian lights, must comply with this rule.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Intersection**, **pedestrian lights** and **traffic lights** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the traffic lights show a red or yellow traffic light and the pedestrian has not already started crossing the intersection or road, the pedestrian must not start to cross until the traffic lights change to green or flashing yellow, or there is no red traffic light showing.

*Note* **Green traffic light**, **red traffic light** and **yellow traffic light** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If, while the pedestrian is crossing the road, the traffic lights change to yellow or red, the pedestrian must not stay on the road for longer than necessary to cross safely to the nearer (in the direction of travel of the pedestrian) of the following—

- (a) a dividing strip, safety zone, or traffic island, forming part of the area set aside or used by pedestrians to cross the road at the intersection or place (the **safety area**);
- (b) the nearest side of the road.

*Note* **Dividing strip** and **traffic island** are defined in the dictionary, and **safety zone** is defined in rule 162.

- (4) If, under subrule (3), the pedestrian crosses to the safety area, the pedestrian must remain in the safety area until the traffic lights change to green or flashing yellow, or there is no red traffic light showing.

- (5) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**233. Crossing a road to or from a tram**

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 233

- (1) A pedestrian must not cross a road to get on a tram at a tram stop until the tram has stopped at the tram stop.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Tram** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A pedestrian crossing a road after getting off a tram—
- (a) must cross to the nearest footpath by the shortest safe route or, if there is no footpath, cross the road by the shortest safe route; and
  - (b) must not stay on the road for longer than necessary to cross the road safely.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Footpath** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) This rule does not apply to a pedestrian—

- (a) on a safety zone; or
- (b) crossing a road to or from a safety zone.

*Note* **Safety zone** is defined in rule 162.

- (4) Subrule (2) does not apply to—

- (a) a pedestrian in a shared zone; or
- (b) an employee of a public transport operator who is in uniform and engaged in carrying out his or her duties.

*Note* **Shared zone** is defined in rule 24.

- (5) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road;

**tram** includes a bus travelling along tram tracks.

*Note 1* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, **travelling along tram tracks** is defined in the dictionary, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

*Note 2* For the duties of drivers where there are pedestrians getting on or off trams or buses, or in safety zones, see rules 162 to 164.

### 234. Crossing a road on or near a crossing for pedestrians

- (1) A pedestrian must not cross a road, or part of a road, within 20 metres of a crossing on the road, except at the crossing or another crossing, unless the pedestrian is—
- (a) crossing, or helping another pedestrian to cross, an area of the road

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 234

between tram tracks and the far left side of the road to get on, or after getting off, a tram or public bus; or

- (b) crossing to or from a safety zone; or
- (c) crossing at an intersection with traffic lights and a *pedestrians may cross diagonally sign*; or
- (d) crossing in a shared zone; or
- (e) crossing a road, or a part of a road, from which vehicles are excluded, either permanently or temporarily.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Intersection**, **public bus**, **traffic lights**, **tram** and **tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary, **safety zone** is defined in rule 162, and **shared zone** is defined in rule 24.

- (2) A pedestrian must not stay on a crossing on a road for longer than necessary to cross the road safely.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (3) Subrule (2) does not apply to a person who is helping pedestrians cross a road at a crossing if the person is—

- (a) employed by the Council as a children's crossing supervisor and is acting in the course of his or her duty; or
- (b) a uniformed municipal traffic officer engaged in the supervision of a crossing.

- (4) In this rule—

**crossing** means a children's crossing, marked foot crossing or pedestrian crossing.

*Note* **Children's crossing** is defined in rule 80, **marked foot crossing** is defined in the dictionary, and **pedestrian crossing** is defined in rule 81.

Pedestrians may cross diagonally sign



## 235. Crossing a level crossing

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 235

- (1) A pedestrian must not cross a railway line, or tram tracks, at a level crossing unless—
- (a) there is a pedestrian facility at the crossing and the pedestrian uses the facility; or
  - (b) there is no pedestrian facility at, or within 20 metres of, the crossing.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Level crossing** is defined in rule 120.

- (2) A pedestrian must not cross a railway line, or tram tracks, at a level crossing if—
- (a) warning lights (for example, twin red lights or rotating red lights) are flashing or warning bells are ringing; or
  - (b) a gate, boom or barrier at the crossing is closed or is opening or closing; or
  - (c) a train or tram is on or entering the crossing; or
  - (d) a train or tram approaching the crossing can be seen from the crossing or is sounding a warning, and there would be a danger of the pedestrian being struck by the train or tram if the pedestrian entered the crossing; or
  - (e) the crossing, or a road beyond the crossing, is blocked.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Example for paragraph (2)(e)*

The crossing, or a road beyond the crossing, may be blocked by congested traffic, a disabled vehicle, a collision between vehicles or between a vehicle and a pedestrian, or by stock on the road.

*Note* **Enter** and **twin red lights** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) In this rule—

**pedestrian facility** means a footpath, bridge or other structure designed for the use of pedestrians.

*Note* **Footpath** is defined in the dictionary.

**236. Pedestrians not to cause a traffic hazard or obstruction**

- (1) A pedestrian must not cause a traffic hazard by moving into the path of a driver.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (2) A pedestrian must not unreasonably obstruct the path of any driver or another pedestrian.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 236

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (3) For subrule (2), a pedestrian does not unreasonably obstruct the path of another pedestrian only by travelling more slowly than other pedestrians.

**237. Getting on or into a moving vehicle**

- (1) A person must not get on, or into, a moving vehicle unless—
- (a) the person is engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage, and is required to get in or out of the vehicle, or on or off the vehicle, at frequent intervals; and
  - (b) the vehicle is not travelling at a speed over 5 kilometres per hour.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (2) This rule does not apply to a person who is getting on or off a bicycle or animal.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 269(1) prohibits a person getting off, or out of, a moving vehicle.

**238. Pedestrians travelling along a road (except in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy)**

- (1) A pedestrian must not travel along a road if there is a footpath or nature strip adjacent to the road, unless it is impracticable to travel on the footpath or nature strip.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Footpath** and **nature strip** are defined in the dictionary

- (2) A pedestrian travelling along a road—
- (a) must keep as far to the left or right side of the road as is practicable; and
  - (b) must not travel on the road alongside more than 1 other pedestrian or vehicle travelling on the road in the same direction as the pedestrian, unless the pedestrian is overtaking other pedestrians.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (3) In this rule—

**pedestrian** does not include a person travelling in or on a wheeled

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 238

recreational device or wheeled toy;

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note 1* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, **shoulder** is defined in rule 12, and **wheeled recreational device** and **wheeled toy** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Persons travelling on roads in or on wheeled recreational devices or wheeled toys are dealt with in rule 241.

**239. Pedestrians on a bicycle path or separated footpath**

- (1) A pedestrian must not be on a bicycle path, or a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of bicycles, unless the pedestrian—
  - (a) is crossing the bicycle path or separated footpath by the shortest safe route; and
  - (b) does not stay on the bicycle path or separated footpath for longer than necessary to cross the bicycle path or separated footpath safely.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary, and **bicycle path** and **separated footpath** are defined in subrule (4).

*Note 2* Rule 336 deals with how parts of a separated footpath are designated for bicycle riders and pedestrians.

- (2) However, a pedestrian may be on a bicycle path, or a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of bicycles, if—
  - (a) the pedestrian is—
    - (i) in or pushing a wheelchair; or
    - (ii) on rollerblades, rollerskates or a similar wheeled recreational device; and
  - (b) there is no traffic control device, or information on or with a traffic control device, applying to the bicycle path or separated footpath that indicates that the pedestrian is not permitted to be on the bicycle path or the part of the separated footpath designated for the use of bicycles.

*Note 1* **Traffic control device**, **wheelchair**, **wheeled recreational device** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 243(2) provides that a person travelling on rollerblades, rollerskates, or a similar wheeled recreational device, on a bicycle path, or a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of bicycles, must keep out of the path of any bicycle.

- (3) A pedestrian who is crossing a bicycle path, or a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of bicycles, must keep out of the path of any bicycle, or any pedestrian who is permitted under subrule (2) to be on the bicycle path,



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 239

or the part of the separated footpath designated for the use of bicycles.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

(4) In the Road Rules—

**bicycle path** means a length of path beginning at a *bicycle path sign* or bicycle path road marking, and ending at the nearest of the following—

- (a) an *end bicycle path sign* or end bicycle path road marking;
- (b) a *separated footpath sign* or separated footpath road marking;
- (c) a road (except a road related area);
- (d) the end of the path;

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

**bicycle path road marking** means a road marking on a path, consisting of a bicycle symbol, the words “bicycles only”, or both the bicycle symbol and the word “only”;

*Note* **Bicycle symbol** is defined in the dictionary.

**end bicycle path road marking** means a bicycle path road marking with the word “end”;

**end separated footpath road marking** means a separated footpath road marking with the word “end”;

**separated footpath** means a length of footpath beginning at a *separated footpath sign* or separated footpath road marking, and ending at the nearest of the following—

- (a) an *end separated footpath sign* or end separated footpath road marking;
- (b) a *bicycle path sign* or bicycle path road marking;
- (c) a *no bicycles sign* or no bicycles road marking;
- (d) a road (except a road related area);
- (e) the end of the footpath;

*Note* **Footpath** and **no bicycles road marking** are defined in the dictionary.

**separated footpath road marking** means a road marking on a footpath consisting of a pedestrian symbol and a bicycle symbol side by side, with or without the word “only”.

*Note* **Pedestrian symbol** is defined in the dictionary.

Bicycle path sign

End bicycle path sign

Road Rules - Victoria

r. 239



Separated footpath sign



End separated footpath sign



No bicycles sign



*Note 1 for diagrams* There is another permitted version of a *separated footpath sign* and an *end separated footpath sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *separated footpath sign* may have the pedestrian symbol and the bicycle symbol reversed—see rule 316(4).

**Division 2—Rules for persons travelling in or on wheeled recreational devices and wheeled toys**

*Note 1* For the Road Rules, a person in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy is a pedestrian, not a rider—see rule 18(d). This Division contains rules that apply only to persons travelling in or on wheeled recreational devices and wheeled toys.

*Note 2* **Wheeled recreational device** and **wheeled toy** are defined in the dictionary.

**240. Wheeled recreational devices and toys not to be used on certain roads**

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 240**

- (1) A person must not travel in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on a road with a dividing line or median strip, or on a one-way road with more than 1 marked lane.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Dividing line, marked lane, median strip** and **one-way road** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A person must not travel in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on a length of road to which a speed-limit of more than 60 kilometres per hour applies.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**241. Travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy on a road**

- (1) A person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on a road—

- (a) must keep as far to the left side of the road as is practicable; and
- (b) must not travel alongside more than 1 other pedestrian or vehicle travelling on the road in the same direction as the person, unless the person is overtaking other pedestrians.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (2) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but, in subrule (1)(b), includes any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **shoulder** is defined in rule 12.

**242. Travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or toy on a footpath or shared path**

- (1) A person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy on a footpath or shared path must—

- (a) keep to the left of the footpath or shared path unless it is impracticable to do so; and
- (b) give way to any pedestrian (except a person travelling in or on a

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 242

wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy) who is on the footpath or shared path.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Footpath** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the person must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 3* Bicycle riders on footpaths and shared paths must give way to persons travelling in or on wheeled recreational devices or toys, as well as other pedestrians—see rule 250(2).

- (2) A **shared path** is an area open to the public (except a separated footpath) that is designated for, or has as one of its main uses, use by both the riders of bicycles and pedestrians, and includes a length of path for use by both bicycles and pedestrians beginning at a *shared path sign* and ending at the nearest of the following—

- (a) an *end shared path sign*;
- (b) a *no bicycles sign* or no bicycles road marking;
- (c) a *bicycle path sign*;
- (d) a road (except a road related area);
- (e) the end of the path.

*Note* **Bicycle** and **no bicycles road marking** are defined in the dictionary, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **separated footpath** is defined in rule 239.

Shared path sign



No bicycles sign



End shared path sign



Bicycle path sign



*Note for diagrams*

There is another permitted version of the *bicycle path sign*, *shared path sign* and *end shared path sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 242

**243. Travelling on rollerblades etc. on a bicycle path or separated footpath**

- (1) A person travelling on rollerblades, rollerskates, or a similar wheeled recreational device, must not be on a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of pedestrians unless the person—
- (a) is crossing the separated footpath by the shortest safe route; and
  - (b) does not stay on the separated footpath for longer than necessary to cross the separated footpath safely.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Separated footpath** is defined in rule 239.

- (2) A person travelling on rollerblades, rollerskates, or a similar wheeled recreational device, on a bicycle path, or a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of bicycles, must keep out of the path of any bicycle.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary, and **bicycle path** is defined in rule 239.

**244. Holding onto a moving vehicle**

A person travelling in or on a wheeled recreational device or wheeled toy must not hold onto a vehicle while the vehicle is moving.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

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**PART 15—ADDITIONAL RULES FOR BICYCLE RIDERS**

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 245

*Note 1* This Part contains rules that apply only to bicycle riders. Most rules in the Road Rules apply to bicycle riders in the same way as they apply to drivers—see rule 19. There are some other rules that are for bicycle riders only, or that have exceptions for bicycle riders. These include—

- optional hook turn by bicycle riders—rule 35
- bicycle riders making a hook turn contrary to a *no hook turn by bicycles sign*—rule 36
- bicycle riders excepted from giving stop signals—rule 52
- exception for bicycle riders riding in emergency stopping lanes—rule 95
- bicycle riders entering and leaving roundabouts—rules 111 and 119
- bicycle riders overtaking on the left—rule 141
- riding alongside other riders—rule 151
- bicycle lanes—rule 153
- parking at a bicycle rail or in a bicycle rack—rule 166
- stopping on footpaths—rule 197
- stopping on a road with a *bicycle parking sign*—rule 201.

*Note 2* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary.

**245. Riding a bicycle**

The rider of a bicycle must—

- (a) sit astride the rider's seat facing forwards (except if the bicycle is not built to be ridden astride); and
- (b) ride with at least 1 hand on the handlebars; and
- (c) if the bicycle is equipped with a seat—not ride the bicycle seated in any other position on the bicycle.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

**246. Carrying people on a bicycle**

The rider of a bicycle must not carry more persons on the bicycle than the bicycle is designed to carry.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

**247. Riding in a bicycle lane on a road**

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 247

- (1) The rider of a bicycle riding on a length of road with a bicycle lane designed for bicycles travelling in the same direction as the rider must ride in the bicycle lane unless it is impracticable to do so.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* Rule 153 defines a **bicycle lane** and deals with the use of bicycle lanes by other vehicles.

- (2) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** includes any shoulder of a road—see rule 13.

#### 248. **No riding across a road on a crossing**

The rider of a bicycle must not ride across a road, or part of a road, on a children's crossing, marked foot crossing or pedestrian crossing.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Children's crossing** is defined in rule 80, **marked foot crossing** is defined in the dictionary, and **pedestrian crossing** is defined in rule 81.

#### 249. **Riding on a separated footpath**

The rider of a bicycle must not ride on a part of a separated footpath designated for the use of pedestrians.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Separated footpath** is defined in rule 239, and **pedestrian** is defined in rule 18.

*Note 2* Rule 336 deals with how parts of a separated footpath are designated for bicycle riders and pedestrians.

#### 250. **Riding on a footpath or shared path**

- (1) The rider of a bicycle who is 12 years old or older must not ride on a footpath.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to a rider in the circumstances specified by the Corporation by notice published in the Government Gazette.

*Note* **Footpath** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The rider of a bicycle riding on a footpath or shared path must—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 250

- (a) keep to the left of the footpath or shared path unless it is impracticable to do so; and
- (b) give way to any pedestrian on the footpath or shared path.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Pedestrian** is defined in rule 18, and **shared path** is defined in rule 242.

*Note 2* For subrule (2), **give way** means the rider must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (4) In this rule—

**footpath** does not include a separated footpath.

*Note* **Separated footpath** is defined in rule 239.

## 251. Riding to the left of oncoming bicycle riders on a path

The rider of a bicycle riding on a bicycle path, footpath, separated footpath or shared path must keep to the left of any oncoming bicycle rider on the path.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Bicycle path** and **separated footpath** are defined in rule 239, **footpath** is defined in the dictionary, and **shared path** is defined in rule 242.

## 252. No bicycles signs and markings

- (1) The rider of a bicycle must not ride on a length of road or footpath to which a *no bicycles sign*, or a no bicycles road marking, applies.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Footpath**, **length of road** and **no bicycles road marking** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A *no bicycles sign*, or a no bicycles road marking, applies to a length of road or footpath beginning at the sign or marking and ending at the nearest of the following—
  - (a) a *bicycle path sign* or bicycle path road marking;
  - (b) a *bicycle lane sign*;
  - (c) a *separated footpath sign* or separated footpath road marking;
  - (d) a *shared path sign*;
  - (e) an *end no bicycles sign*;
  - (f) the next intersection.

*Note* **Intersection** is defined in the dictionary, and **bicycle path road marking** and **separated footpath road marking** are defined in rule 239.

No bicycles sign

Bicycle path sign



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 252



Bicycle lane sign



Separated footpath sign



Shared path sign



End no bicycles sign



*Note 1 for diagrams* There is another permitted version of the *bicycle path sign*, *bicycle lane sign*, *separated footpath sign* and *shared path sign*—see the diagrams in Schedule 3.

*Note 2 for diagrams* A *separated footpath sign* may have the pedestrian symbol and the bicycle symbol reversed—see rule 316(4).

**253. Bicycle riders not to cause a traffic hazard**

The rider of a bicycle must not cause a traffic hazard by moving into the path of a driver or pedestrian.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

**254. Bicycles being towed etc.**

- (1) A person must not ride on a bicycle that is being towed by another vehicle.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

- (2) The rider of a bicycle must not hold onto another vehicle while the vehicle is moving.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 255

**255. Riding too close to the rear of a motor vehicle**

The rider of a bicycle must not ride within 2 metres of the rear of a moving motor vehicle continuously for more than 200 metres.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**256. Bicycle helmets**

- (1) The rider of a bicycle must wear an approved bicycle helmet securely fitted and fastened on the rider's head.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Approved bicycle helmet** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to a rider who—
- (a) is exempt from wearing a bicycle helmet under subrule (5); and
  - (b) is carrying written evidence of that exemption; and
  - (c) produces that evidence to a police officer or authorised person when asked to do so.

*Note* **Authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The rider of a bicycle must not carry a passenger on the bicycle unless—
- (a) the passenger is wearing an approved bicycle helmet securely fitted and fastened on the passenger's head; or
  - (b) the passenger—
    - (i) is exempt from wearing a bicycle helmet under subrule (5); and
    - (ii) is carrying written evidence of that exemption; and
    - (iii) produces that evidence to a police officer or authorised person when asked to do so.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

- (4) Subrule (3) does not apply to the rider of a three or four-wheeled bicycle who is carrying a paying passenger.
- (5) The Corporation may exempt, in writing, the rider of, or passenger on, a bicycle from subrules (1) or (3).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 257

**257. Riding with a person on a bicycle trailer**

- (1) The rider of a bicycle must not tow a bicycle trailer with a person in or on the bicycle trailer, unless—
- (a) the rider is 16 years old, or older; and
  - (b) the person in or on the bicycle trailer is under 10 years old; and
  - (c) the bicycle trailer can safely carry the person; and
  - (d) the person in or on the bicycle trailer is wearing an approved bicycle helmet securely fitted and fastened on the person's head, unless the person—
    - (i) is exempt from wearing a bicycle helmet under subrule (3); and
    - (ii) is carrying written evidence of that exemption; and
    - (iii) produces that evidence to a police officer or authorised officer when asked to do so.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Approved bicycle helmet**, **authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) In this rule—

**bicycle trailer** means a vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a bicycle.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

- (3) The Corporation may exempt, in writing the rider of a bicycle from subrule (1)(d).

**258. Equipment on a bicycle**

A person must not ride a bicycle that does not have—

- (a) at least 1 effective brake; and
- (b) a bell, horn, or similar warning device, in working order.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 259

**259. Riding at night**

The rider of a bicycle must not ride at night, or in hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility, unless the bicycle, or the rider, displays—

- (a) a flashing or steady white light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the front of the bicycle; and
- (b) a flashing or steady red light that is clearly visible for at least 200 metres from the rear of the bicycle; and
- (c) a red reflector that is clearly visible for at least 50 metres from the rear of the bicycle when light is projected onto it by a vehicle's headlight on low-beam.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Low-beam** and **night** are defined in the dictionary.

**260. Stopping for a red bicycle crossing light**

- (1) The rider of a bicycle approaching or at bicycle crossing lights showing a red bicycle crossing light must stop before reaching the bicycle crossing lights.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Bicycle crossing lights** and **red bicycle crossing light** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The rider must not proceed until—
  - (a) the bicycle crossing lights change to green; or
  - (b) there is no red bicycle crossing light showing.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Green bicycle crossing light** is defined in the dictionary.

*Example*

Red bicycle crossing light



Green bicycle crossing light



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 261

**261. Stopping for a yellow bicycle crossing light**

- (1) The rider of a bicycle approaching bicycle crossing lights showing a yellow bicycle crossing light must comply with this rule.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Bicycle crossing lights** and **yellow bicycle crossing light** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the rider can stop safely before reaching the bicycle crossing lights, the bicycle rider must stop before reaching the lights.
- (3) If the rider stops before reaching the bicycle crossing lights, and the lights change to red, the bicycle rider must not proceed until—
- (a) the bicycle crossing lights change to green; or
  - (b) there is no red or yellow bicycle crossing light showing.

*Note* **Green bicycle crossing light** and **red bicycle crossing light** are defined in the dictionary.

Yellow bicycle crossing light

**262. Proceeding when bicycle crossing lights change to yellow or red**

- (1) If bicycle crossing lights at an intersection change from green to yellow or red while the rider of a bicycle is in the intersection, the rider must finish crossing the intersection as soon as the rider can do so safely.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Bicycle crossing lights** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* **Intersection** does not include a road related area—see the definition in the dictionary.

- (2) If bicycle crossing lights at a place on a road where the rider of a bicycle is crossing the road change from green to yellow or red while the rider is on the road, the rider must cross the road as soon as the rider can do so safely.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (3) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area.

*Note* **Road related area** includes the shoulder of a road—see rule 13(2)(b).

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 263

**PART 16—RULES FOR PERSONS TRAVELLING IN OR ON VEHICLES****263. Application of Part to persons in or on trams**

This Part, except rule 269(1), does not apply to a person in or on a tram.

*Note* Rule 269(1) prohibits a person getting off, or out of, a moving vehicle.

**264. Wearing of seatbelts by drivers**

- (1) The driver of a motor vehicle that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must comply with this rule if the driver's seating position is fitted with a seatbelt.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Driver** is defined in rule 16, **motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **park** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must wear the seatbelt properly adjusted and fastened unless the driver is—
  - (a) reversing the vehicle; or
  - (b) exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.

*Note* Rule 267 provides exemptions from wearing seatbelts.

**265. Wearing of seatbelts by passengers 16 years old, or older**

- (1) A passenger in or on a motor vehicle that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must comply with this rule if the passenger is 16 years old, or older.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **park** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The passenger must occupy a seating position fitted with a seatbelt if—
  - (a) there is a seating position fitted with a seatbelt that is not already occupied by someone else who is not exempt from wearing a seatbelt; and
  - (b) the passenger is not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.
- (3) If the passenger occupies a seating position fitted with a seatbelt, the passenger must wear the seatbelt properly adjusted and fastened unless the passenger is exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267.
- (4) If the motor vehicle has 2 or more rows of seats, the passenger must not sit in the front row of seats unless—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 265

- (a) the passenger is occupying a seating position fitted with a seatbelt; or
- (b) there is not a seating position available for the passenger in another row of seats; or
- (c) the passenger is permitted to sit in the front row of seats under rule 267.

**266. Wearing of seatbelts by passengers under 16 years old**

- (1) The driver of a motor vehicle (except a bus or motor bike) that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must ensure that this rule is complied with for each passenger in or on the vehicle who is under 16 years old.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Bus** and **motor vehicle** are defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **motor bike** and **park** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the passenger is under 1 year old, and not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267, the passenger must be restrained in a suitable approved child restraint that is properly fastened and adjusted, unless the driver is exempt from this subrule under subrule (5).

*Note* **Approved child restraint** is defined in subrule (7).

- (3) If the passenger is at least 1 year old but under 16 years old, and not exempt from wearing a seatbelt under rule 267, the passenger must be restrained in a suitable approved child restraint that is properly fastened and adjusted, or occupy a seating position fitted with a suitable seatbelt and wear the seatbelt properly adjusted and fastened, if a suitable approved child restraint, or a seating position fitted with a suitable seatbelt, is available in the motor vehicle for the passenger.
- (4) If the motor vehicle has 2 or more rows of seats, the passenger must not be in the front row of seats unless the passenger is restrained in a suitable approved child restraint or occupying a seating position fitted with a seatbelt.
- (5) The driver of a public minibus or taxi is exempt from subrule (2) in relation to a passenger if—
- (a) there is no suitable approved child restraint available in the minibus or taxi for the passenger; and
  - (b) if the minibus or taxi has 2 or more rows of seats—the passenger is not in the front row of seats.

*Note* **Public minibus** and **taxi** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 266

(6) For this rule—

- (a) an approved child restraint is available in the motor vehicle for a passenger if an approved child restraint is fitted in the vehicle and is not occupied by someone else under 16 years old; and
- (b) a seating position (whether or not fitted with a seatbelt) is available in the vehicle for a passenger if it is not occupied by someone else under 16 years old; and
- (c) an approved child restraint or seatbelt is suitable for a passenger if it is suitable for restraining, or to be worn by the passenger.

(7) In this rule—

**approved child restraint** means a child restraint approved by the Corporation by notice published in the Government Gazette.

**267. Exemptions from wearing seatbelts**

- (1) A person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if the Corporation has certified that it would be impracticable, undesirable or inexpedient for the person to wear a seatbelt.
- (2) A person in or on a motor vehicle is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if—
  - (a) the person is engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage, and is required to get in or out of the vehicle, or on or off the vehicle, at frequent intervals; and
  - (b) the vehicle is not travelling over 25 kilometres per hour.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (3) A person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt if—
  - (a) the person (or, for a passenger, the driver of the vehicle in which the person is a passenger) is carrying a certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner certifying that because of—
    - (i) medical unfitness; or
    - (ii) physical disability—it is impracticable, undesirable or inexpedient that the person wear a seatbelt; and
  - (b) the person is complying with the conditions (if any) stated in the certificate; and
  - (c) the certificate shows the date on which the exemption expires.



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 267

- (4) However, a person is not exempt under subrule (3) from wearing a seatbelt if the person (or, for a passenger, the driver of the vehicle in which the person is a passenger) does not immediately produce the certificate mentioned in the subrule for inspection when a police officer or authorised person asks the person (or the driver) whether the person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt.

*Note* **Authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

- (5) A passenger in a police or emergency vehicle is exempt from wearing a seatbelt.

*Note* **Emergency vehicle** and **police vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

**268. How persons must travel in or on a motor vehicle**

- (1) A person must not travel in or on a part of a motor vehicle that is not a part designed primarily for the carriage of passengers or goods.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (2) A person must not travel in or on a part of a motor vehicle that is a part designed primarily for the carriage of goods unless the person is—

- (a) seated in a properly constructed and secure seat appropriate for the size and weight of the occupant; and
- (b) restrained with a properly adjusted and fastened seatbelt.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not travel in or on a motor vehicle with any part of the person's body outside a window or door of the vehicle, unless the person is the driver of the vehicle and is giving a hand signal—

- (a) for changing direction to the right in accordance with rule 50; or
- (b) for stopping or slowing in accordance with rule 55.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (4) The driver of a motor vehicle (except a bus) must not drive with a passenger if any part of the passenger's body is outside a window or door of the vehicle.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r 268

- (5) This rule does not apply to a person who is—
- (a) in or on a police or emergency vehicle; or
  - (b) on a motor bike; or
  - (c) engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage, in or on a motor vehicle that is not travelling over 25 kilometres per hour.

*Note* **Emergency vehicle**, **motor bike**, and **police vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

- (6) This rule also does not apply to a person if—
- (a) the Corporation has by notice in writing exempted the person from this rule and the person is complying with the conditions (if any) of the exemption; or
  - (b) the Corporation has by notice in writing exempted the vehicle the person is driving from this rule.
- (7) The driver of a motor vehicle must not carry a child under the age of 16 years in or on a part of the vehicle which is primarily designed for the carriage of goods unless the child is—
- (a) seated in a properly constructed and secure seat; and
  - (b) restrained by a seatbelt or child restraint suitable for the child's mass and size.

Penalty: 5 penalty unit.

**269. Opening doors and getting out of a vehicle etc.**

- (1) A person must not get off, or out of, a moving vehicle, unless the person is engaged in the door-to-door delivery or collection of goods, or in the collection of waste or garbage, and the vehicle is not travelling over 5 kilometres per hour.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

*Note 2* Rule 237 deals with persons getting on, or into, a moving vehicle.

- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to a person getting off a bicycle or animal.
- (3) A person must not cause a hazard to any person or vehicle by opening a door of a vehicle, leaving a door of a vehicle open, or getting off, or out of, a vehicle.

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 269**

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (4) The driver of a bus must not drive the bus unless the doors of the bus are closed while the bus is moving.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**270. Wearing motor bike helmets**

- (1) The rider of a motor bike that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must—
- (a) wear an approved motor bike helmet securely fitted and fastened on the rider's head; and
  - (b) not ride with a passenger unless the passenger complies with subrule (2).

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor bike** and **park** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A passenger on a motor bike that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must wear an approved motor bike helmet securely fitted and fastened on the passenger's head.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) In this rule—

**approved motor bike helmet** means a protective helmet for motor bike riders that is approved, by the Corporation by notice in the Government Gazette;

**passenger**, of a motor bike, includes a person on the pillion seat of the motor bike, or in a sidecar.

**271. Riding on motor bikes and motor cycles**

- (1) The rider of a motor bike that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must—
- (a) sit astride the rider's seat facing forwards; and
  - (b) ride with at least 1 hand on the handlebars; and
  - (c) if the motor bike is moving—keep both feet on the footrests designed for use by the rider of the motor bike.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 271

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor bike** and **park** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A passenger on a motor bike (except a passenger in a sidecar) that is moving, or is stationary but not parked, must—
- (a) sit astride the pillion seat facing forwards; and
  - (b) keep both feet on the footrests designed for use by a pillion passenger on the motor bike.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (3) The rider of a motor cycle must not ride with a passenger (except a passenger in a sidecar) unless the passenger complies with subrule (2).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor cycle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (4) The rider of a motor cycle must not ride with more than 1 passenger (excluding any passenger in a sidecar).

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (5) The rider of a motor bike must not ride with more passengers in a sidecar than the sidecar is designed to carry.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (6) A provision of this rule does not apply to a person if—
- (a) the Corporation has, by notice in writing, exempted the person from the provision; and
  - (b) the person—
    - (i) is carrying written evidence of that exemption; and
    - (ii) produces that evidence to a police officer or authorised person when asked to do so.

*Note* **Authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

**272. Interfering with the driver's control of the vehicle etc.**

A passenger in or on a vehicle must not—

- (a) interfere with the driver's control of the vehicle; or
- (b) obstruct the driver's view of the road or traffic.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 273

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

## PART 17—ADDITIONAL RULES FOR DRIVERS OF TRAMS AND PUBLIC BUSES, AND IN THE CASE OF B LIGHTS, TO OTHER VEHICLES PERMITTED TO DRIVE IN A BUS LANE

*Note 1* This Part contains rules about T lights and B lights. These are traffic signals that operate in the same way as, or together with, traffic lights but apply only to drivers of trams, public buses and, in the case of B lights, to other vehicles permitted to drive in a bus lane. An example of a T light is shown in rule 278 and an example of a B light is shown in rule 285.

*Note 2* Rule 309 sets out a number of exemptions from the Road Rules for drivers of trams and public buses travelling along tram tracks. Some other rules have exceptions for drivers of trams or particular trams.

### Division 1—Trams

*Note* **Public bus**, **T lights**, **tram** and **travelling along tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary.

#### 273. *Division also applies to public buses travelling along tram tracks*

This Division applies to the driver of a public bus travelling along tram tracks as if a reference in the Division to a tram included a reference to a public bus travelling along tram tracks.

#### 274. *Stopping for a red T light*

The driver of a tram approaching or at T lights showing a red T light must stop—

- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the T lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
- (b) if there is no stop line at or near the T lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only T lights.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 275

*Note 1* **Red T light** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 276 explains when the driver of a tram does not have to stop for a red T light.

**275. Stopping for a yellow T light**

The driver of a tram approaching or at T lights showing a yellow T light must stop—

- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the T lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the stop line—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
- (b) if there is no stop line at or near the T lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the T lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only T lights.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Yellow T light** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 276 explains when the driver of a tram does not have to stop for a yellow T light.

**276. Exception to stopping for a red or yellow T light**

The driver of a tram approaching or at T lights showing a red or yellow T light does not have to stop if a white traffic arrow is also showing and the driver is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow.

*Note* **Red T light**, **white traffic arrow** and **yellow T light** are defined in the dictionary.

**277. Proceeding after stopping for a red or yellow T light**

The driver of a tram who stops for T lights showing a red or yellow T light must not proceed until—

- (a) a white T light is showing; or
- (b) no T light is showing and traffic lights at or near the T lights are showing a green traffic light.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Green traffic light**, **red T light**, **traffic lights**, **white T light** and **yellow T light** are defined in the dictionary. A diagram of a white T light is shown in rule 278.

**278. Proceeding when a red traffic light and a white T light or white traffic arrow is showing**

- (1) The driver of a tram approaching or at a white T light at or near traffic lights

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 278

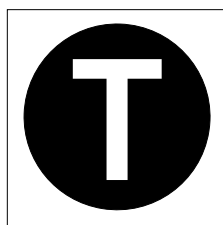
showing a red traffic light may proceed straight ahead, or turn, despite the red traffic light.

*Note* **Red traffic light, straight ahead, traffic lights** and **white T light** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver of a tram approaching or at a white traffic arrow at or near traffic lights showing a red traffic light may turn in the direction indicated by the arrow, despite the red traffic light.

*Note* **White traffic arrow** is defined in the dictionary.

White T light



**279. Proceeding when a white T light or white traffic arrow is no longer showing**

- (1) This rule applies to—
- (a) the driver of a tram at an intersection with T lights showing a white T light who has stopped after the stop line, or nearest or only T lights, at the intersection; or
  - (b) the driver of a tram at an intersection with traffic arrows showing a white traffic arrow who is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow and has stopped after the stop line, or nearest or only traffic arrows, at the intersection.

*Example*

The driver of a tram may stop after the stop line at an intersection with T lights showing a white T light, and not proceed through the intersection, because the intersection, or a road beyond the intersection, is blocked by traffic.

*Note* **Intersection, stop line, traffic arrows, white T light** and **white traffic arrow** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the T lights or traffic arrows change to yellow or red, or turn off, while the driver is stopped and the driver has not entered the intersection, the driver must not proceed until—
- (a) a white T light is showing; or
  - (b) there is no T light showing, and traffic lights at or near the T lights are showing a green traffic light; or
  - (c) if the driver is turning at the intersection—a white traffic arrow is

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 279

showing that indicates the direction in which the driver is turning.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Enter**, **green traffic light**, **red traffic arrow** and **yellow traffic arrow** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If the T lights or traffic arrows change to yellow or red, or turn off, while the driver is stopped and the driver has entered the intersection, the driver must leave the intersection as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

**Division 2—Public buses**

*Note* **B lights** and **public bus** are defined in the dictionary.

**280. Application of Division**

- (1) This Division does not apply to the driver of a public bus travelling along tram tracks.
- (2) This Division applies to the driver of a vehicle other than a public bus, in the same way as it applies to the driver of a public bus, if the driver is driving in a bus lane to which B lights apply.

*Note* The rules in Division 1 of this Part apply to drivers of public buses travelling along tram tracks—see rule 273.

**281. Stopping for a red B light**

The driver of a public bus approaching or at B lights showing a red B light must stop—

- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the B lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
- (b) if there is no stop line at or near the B lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only B lights.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Red B light** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 283 explains when the driver of a public bus does not have to stop for a red B light.

**282. Stopping for a yellow B light**



*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 282**

The driver of a public bus approaching or at B lights showing a yellow B light must stop—

- (a) if there is a stop line at or near the B lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the stop line—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the stop line; or
- (b) if there is no stop line at or near the B lights and the driver can stop safely before reaching the B lights—as near as practicable to, but before reaching, the nearest or only B lights.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Yellow B light** and **stop line** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 283 explains when the driver of a public bus does not have to stop for a yellow B light.

**283. Exception to stopping for a red or yellow B light**

The driver of a public bus approaching or at B lights showing a red or yellow B light does not have to stop if a white traffic arrow is also showing and the driver is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow.

*Note* **Red B light**, **white traffic arrow** and **yellow B light** are defined in the dictionary.

**284. Proceeding after stopping for a red or yellow B light**

The driver of a public bus who stops for B lights showing a red or yellow B light must not proceed until—

- (a) a white B light is showing; or
- (b) no B light is showing and traffic lights at or near the B lights are showing a green traffic light.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Green traffic light**, **red B light**, **traffic lights**, **white B light** and **yellow B light** are defined in the dictionary. A diagram of a white B light is shown in rule 285.

**285. Proceeding when a red traffic light and a white B light or white traffic arrow is showing**

- (1) The driver of a public bus approaching or at a white B light at or near traffic lights showing a red traffic light may proceed straight ahead, or turn, despite the red traffic light.

*Note* **Red traffic light**, **straight ahead**, **traffic lights** and **white B light** are defined in the

## Road Rules - Victoria

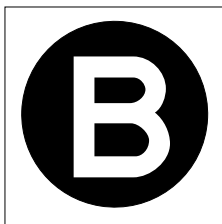
r. 285

dictionary.

- (2) The driver of a public bus approaching or at a white traffic arrow at or near traffic lights showing a red traffic light may turn in the direction indicated by the arrow, despite the red traffic light.

*Note* **White traffic arrow** is defined in the dictionary.

White B light



**286. Proceeding when a white B light or white traffic arrow is no longer showing**

- (1) This rule applies to—
- (a) the driver of a public bus at an intersection with B lights showing a white B light who has stopped after the stop line, or nearest or only B lights, at the intersection; or
  - (b) the driver of a public bus at an intersection with traffic arrows showing a white traffic arrow who is turning in the direction indicated by the arrow and has stopped after the stop line, or nearest or only traffic arrows, at the intersection.

*Example*

The driver of a public bus may stop after the stop line at an intersection with B lights showing a white B light, and not proceed through the intersection, because the intersection, or a road beyond the intersection, is blocked by traffic.

*Note* **Intersection, stop line, traffic arrows, white B light** and **white traffic arrow** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the B lights or traffic arrows change to yellow or red, or turn off, while the driver is stopped and the driver has not entered the intersection, the driver must not proceed until—
- (a) a white B light is showing; or
  - (b) there is no B light showing, and traffic lights at or near the B lights are showing a green traffic light; or

*Road Rules - Victoria*

**r. 286**

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- (c) if the driver is turning at the intersection—a white traffic arrow is showing that indicates the direction in which the driver is turning.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

*Note* **Enter**, **green traffic light**, **red traffic arrow** and **yellow traffic arrow** are defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If the B lights or traffic arrows change to yellow or red, or turn off, while the

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 287**

driver is stopped and the driver has entered the intersection, the driver must leave the intersection as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

**PART 18—MISCELLANEOUS ROAD RULES****Division 1—Miscellaneous rules for drivers****287. Duties of a driver involved in an accident**

- (1) If owing to the presence of a vehicle (other than a motor vehicle) an accident occurs whereby any person is injured or any property (including any animal) is damaged or destroyed, the driver of the vehicle—
  - (a) must immediately stop the vehicle; and
  - (b) must immediately render such assistance as he or she can; and
  - (c) must at the scene of the accident as soon as possible give his or her name and address and also the name and address of the owner of the vehicle and the identifying number of the vehicle—
    - (i) to any person who has been injured or to the owner of any property which has been damaged or destroyed; or
    - (ii) to a person representing the injured person or the owner of the property; and
  - (d) must at the scene of the accident as soon as possible give those names and addresses to any police officer who is present; and
  - (e) if any person is injured and no police officer is present at the scene of the accident, must as soon as possible report in person full particulars of the accident at the police station that is most accessible from the scene of the accident if that station is open and, if it is not open, at the next most accessible station; and
  - (f) if any property is damaged or destroyed and neither the owner of the property nor any person representing the owner nor any police officer is present at the scene of the accident, must as soon as possible report in person full particulars of the accident at the police station that is most accessible from the scene of the accident if that station is open and, if it is not open, at the next most accessible station.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* The accident reporting requirements for motor vehicles is in section 61 of the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 288

- (2) In this rule—

**accident** has the same meaning as **crash**.

*Note* **Crash** is defined in the dictionary.

**288. Driving on a path**

- (1) A driver (except the rider of a bicycle) must not drive on a path, unless subrule (2) or (3) applies to the driver.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary, and **path** is defined in subrule (6).

- (2) A driver may drive on a path if the driver is—
- (a) driving on a part of the path indicated by information on or with a traffic control device as a part where vehicles may drive; or
  - (b) driving on the path to enter or leave, by the shortest practicable route, a road related area or adjacent land and there is not a part of the path indicated by information on or with a traffic control device as a part where vehicles may drive; or
  - (c) engaged in the delivery of postal articles for or on behalf of Australia Post and—
    - (i) gives way to all pedestrians; and
    - (ii) takes adequate precautions to avoid collision with or danger or obstruction to any person or thing on or adjacent to the path; and
    - (iii) the vehicle is a bicycle or a motor cycle with an engine capacity not exceeding 110cc; and
    - (iv) the vehicle does not exceed a speed of 7 kilometres per hour while ridden on a path; and
    - (v) the vehicle is not ridden on a path within 5 metres of a shop, elderly citizens' or disabled persons' centre or a kindergarten or centre for pre-school children.

*Note* **Adjacent land**, **bicycle**, **traffic control device** and **with** are defined in the dictionary, **motor cycle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **road related area** is defined in rule 13.

- (3) A driver may drive a motorised wheelchair on a path if—
- (a) the unladen mass of the wheelchair is not over 110 kilograms; and

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 288

- (b) the wheelchair is not travelling over 10 kilometres per hour; and
- (c) because of the driver's physical condition, the driver has a reasonable need to use a wheelchair.

*Note* **Wheelchair** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) A driver on a path (except the rider of a bicycle, or a driver driving on the path to enter a road from a road related area or adjacent land, or to enter a road related area or adjacent land from a road) must give way to all other road users, and to animals, on the path.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* Road user is defined in rule 14.

*Note 2* For this subrule, **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

*Note 3* Rules 74 and 75 deal with drivers giving way when crossing a footpath or other path to enter or leave a road related area or adjacent land.

*Note 4* Rules 249 to 251 deal with bicycle riders riding on footpaths, separated paths and shared paths.

- (5) This rule does not apply to the rider of an animal riding the animal on a footpath.

*Note 1* **Footpath** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* The rider of an animal on a footpath must give way to a pedestrian on the path—see rule 302.

- (6) In this rule—

**path** means a bicycle path, footpath or shared path.

*Note* **Bicycle path** is defined in rule 239, **footpath** is defined in the dictionary, and **shared path** is defined in rule 242.

**289. Driving on a nature strip**

- (1) A driver must not drive on a nature strip adjacent to a length of road in a built-up area, unless the driver is—
  - (a) entering or leaving, by the shortest practicable route, an area on the nature strip indicated by information on or with a traffic control device as an area where vehicles may drive; or
  - (b) driving on a part of the nature strip indicated by information on or with a traffic control device as a part where vehicles may drive; or
  - (c) driving on the nature strip to enter or leave, by the shortest practicable route, a road related area or adjacent land and there is not a part of the nature strip indicated by information on or with a traffic control device

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 289

as a part where vehicles may drive; or

- (d) riding a bicycle or animal, except if the Council prohibits the riding of bicycles or animals on the nature strip; or
- (e) driving a ride-on lawnmower that is cutting grass on the nature strip; or
- (f) driving a motorised wheelchair; or
- (g) engaged in the delivery of postal articles for or on behalf of Australia Post and—
  - (i) gives way to all pedestrians; and
  - (ii) takes adequate precautions to avoid collision with or danger or obstruction to any person or thing on or adjacent to the nature strip; and
  - (iii) the vehicle is a bicycle or a motor cycle with an engine capacity not exceeding 110cc; and
  - (iv) the vehicle does not exceed a speed of 7 kilometres per hour while ridden on a nature strip; and
  - (v) the vehicle is not ridden on a nature strip within 5 metres of a shop, elderly citizens' or disabled persons' centre or a kindergarten or centre for pre-school children.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Adjacent land, bicycle, built-up area, length of road, nature strip, traffic control device, wheelchair** and **with** are defined in the dictionary, **motor cycle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **road related area** is defined in rule 13.

- (2) A driver driving on a nature strip (except the rider of an animal, or a driver driving on the nature strip to enter a road from a road related area or adjacent land, or to enter a road related area or adjacent land from a road) must give way to all other road users, and to animals, on the nature strip.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Road user** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* For subrule (2), **give way** means the driver must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 290

*Note 3* Rules 74 and 75 deal with drivers giving way when crossing a nature strip adjacent to a road to enter or leave a road related area or adjacent land.

*Note 4* The rider of an animal on a nature strip must give way to any pedestrian on the nature strip—see rule 302.

**290. Driving on a traffic island**

A driver must not drive on a traffic island (except the central traffic island in a roundabout), unless—

- (a) the traffic island is designed to allow vehicles to be driven on it; or
- (b) the driver is permitted to drive on the traffic island under another provision of the Road Rules.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note 1* **Roundabout** is defined in rule 109, and **traffic island** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A driver must drive to the left of the central traffic island in a roundabout except in certain circumstances—see rule 115.

**291. Making unnecessary noise or smoke**

A person must not start a vehicle, or drive a vehicle, in a way that makes unnecessary noise or smoke.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Example*

Causing the wheels of the driver's vehicle to lose traction and spin on the road surface may make unnecessary noise or smoke.

**292. \* \* \* \* \*****293. Removing fallen etc. things from the road**

- (1) This rule applies to a driver if—
  - (a) something falls onto the road from the driver's vehicle, or the driver, or a passenger in or on the driver's vehicle, puts something on the road; and



*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 293**

- (b) there is a possibility that the thing, if left on the road, may injure a person, obstruct the path of other drivers or pedestrians, or damage a vehicle or anything else (for example, the road surface).

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) The driver must remove the thing, or take action to have the thing removed, from the road as soon as the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Examples of things*

- 1. Fallen loads.
- 2. Oil or grease.
- 3. Debris from an accident.
- 4. Wheel chocks.

*Note* Rule 165(e) provides a defence to the prosecution of a driver for an offence against a provision of Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking) if the driver stops to comply with another provision of the Road Rules (including this rule).

- (3) In this rule—

**put**, something onto the road, includes—

- (a) throw, drop or propel the thing onto the road; and
- (b) otherwise cause the thing to be on the road.

**294. Keeping control of a vehicle being towed**

- (1) The driver of a motor vehicle must not tow another motor vehicle unless—

- (a) either—

- (i) the driver can control the movement of the towed vehicle; or
  - (ii) the brakes and steering of the towed vehicle are in working order and a person who is licensed to drive the towed vehicle is sitting in the driver's seat of the towed vehicle, and is in control of its brakes and steering; and

- (b) it is safe to tow the towed vehicle.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

- (2) The driver of a motor vehicle must not tow a trailer unless—

- (a) the driver can control the movement of the trailer; and
- (b) it is safe to tow the trailer.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 295

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Trailer** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**295. Motor vehicle towing another vehicle with a towline**

- (1) The driver of a motor vehicle towing another vehicle using a chain, rope, fabric, strap or wire (the **towline**) must comply with this rule.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

- (2) If neither of the vehicles is a motor bike, the driver must keep a distance of not over 4 metres between the vehicles.

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) If at least 1 of the vehicles is a motor bike, the driver must keep a distance of not over 2.5 metres between the vehicles.

- (4) If the towline is longer than 2 metres, the driver must attach a white or brightly coloured flag, piece of cloth or other similar material (the **warning material**) to the towline in accordance with subrule (5).

- (5) The warning material must—

- (a) be substantially square or rectangular with 2 adjacent sides at least 300 millimetres long; and
- (b) be attached midway along the towline; and
- (c) be visible for at least 100 metres from either side of the warning material.

**296. Driving a vehicle in reverse**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle must not reverse the vehicle unless the driver can do so safely.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) The driver of a vehicle must not reverse the vehicle further than is reasonable in the circumstances.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

**297. Driver to have proper control of a vehicle etc.**

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 297**

- (1) A driver must not drive a vehicle unless the driver has proper control of the vehicle.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

- (2) A driver must not drive a motor vehicle unless the driver has a clear view of the road, and traffic, ahead, behind and to each side of the driver.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**298. Driving with a person in a trailer**

- (1) A driver must not drive a motor vehicle towing a trailer with a person in or on the trailer, unless the trailer is exempt from this rule under subrule (2).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply to or in relation to—

- (a) a trailer (other than a caravan) being towed by a tractor at a speed not exceeding 25 kilometres per hour; or
- (b) a machine designed for and being used for construction or maintenance work; or
- (c) an articulated public bus; or
- (d) a trailer that has been approved by the Corporation for the carriage of passengers in accordance with the conditions (if any) of that approval.

*Note 1* **Motor vehicle** and **trailer** are defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

*Note 2* Rule 257 deals with persons travelling in or on bicycle trailers.

**299. Television receivers and visual display units in motor vehicles**

- (1) A driver must not drive a motor vehicle that has a television receiver or visual display unit in or on the vehicle operating while the vehicle is moving, or is stationary but not parked, if any part of the image on the screen—

- (a) is visible to the driver from the normal driving position; or
- (b) is likely to distract another driver.

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, **park** is defined in the dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

- (2) This rule does not apply to the driver if—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 299

- (a) the driver is driving a bus and the visual display unit is, or displays, a destination sign or other bus sign; or
- (b) the visual display unit is, or is part of, a driver's aid; or
- (c) the Corporation has, by notice in writing, exempted the driver from subrule (1).

*Examples of driver's aids*

- 1. Closed-circuit television security cameras.
- 2. Dispatch systems.
- 3. Navigational or intelligent highway and vehicle system equipment.
- 4. Rearview screens.
- 5. Ticket-issuing machines.
- 6. Vehicle monitoring devices.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**300. Use of hand-held mobile phones**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle (except an emergency vehicle or police vehicle) must not use a hand-held mobile phone while the vehicle is moving, or is stationary but not parked, unless the driver is exempt from this rule under subrule (3).

Penalty: 2 penalty units.

*Note* **Emergency vehicle**, **park** and **police vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) In this rule—

**mobile phone** does not include a CB radio or any other two-way radio.

- (3) This rule does not apply to a driver if the Corporation has, by notice in writing, exempted the driver from subrule (1).

**Division 2—Rules for people in charge of animals****301. Leading an animal while driving a vehicle**

A person must not lead an animal while driving a motor vehicle or riding a bicycle.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 302

*Note* **Bicycle** is defined in the dictionary, and **motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**302. Rider of an animal on a footpath or nature strip to give way to pedestrians**

The rider of an animal must give way to any pedestrian on a footpath or nature strip.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note 1* **Footpath** and **nature strip** are defined in the dictionary, and **pedestrian** is defined in rule 18.

*Note 2* For this rule, **give way** means the rider must slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision—see the definition in the dictionary.

**303. Riding an animal alongside more than 1 other rider**

- (1) The rider of an animal must not ride on a road that is not a multi-lane road alongside more than 1 other rider, unless subrule (3) applies to the rider.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Multi-lane road** is defined in the dictionary, and **rider** is defined in rule 17.

- (2) The rider of an animal must not ride in a marked lane alongside more than 1 other rider in the marked lane, unless subrule (3) applies to the rider.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) The rider of an animal may ride alongside more than 1 other rider if the rider is—

- (a) overtaking the other riders or droving stock; or
- (b) permitted to do so under Part 5 of the Road Safety (Road Rules) Regulations 1999.

*Note* **Overtake** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) If the rider of an animal is riding on a road that is not a multi-lane road alongside another rider, or in a marked lane alongside another rider in the marked lane, the rider must ride not over 1.5 metres from the other rider.

Penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (5) In this rule—

**road** does not include a road related area, but includes a bicycle path, shared path and any shoulder of the road.

*Note* **Bicycle path** is defined in rule 239, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, **shared**

Road Rules - Victoria

**r. 304**

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*path* is defined in rule 242, and *shoulder* is defined in rule 12.

**Division 3—Obeying directions**

**304. Direction by a police officer or authorised person**

- (1) A person must obey any reasonable direction for the safe and efficient regulation of traffic given to the person by a police officer or authorised person, whether or not the person may contravene another provision of the Road Rules by obeying the direction.

Penalty: 3 penalty units.

*Note* **Authorised person** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) It is a defence to the prosecution of a person for an offence against a provision of the Road Rules if, at the time of the offence, the person was

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 305

obeying a direction given to the person under subrule (1).

**PART 19—EXEMPTIONS****305. Exemption for drivers of police vehicles**

- (1) A provision of the Road Rules does not apply to the driver of a police vehicle if—
- (a) in the circumstances—
    - (i) the driver is taking reasonable care; and
    - (ii) it is reasonable that the provision should not apply; and
  - (b) if the vehicle is a motor vehicle that is moving—the vehicle is displaying a blue or red flashing light or sounding an alarm.
- Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **police vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.
- (2) Subrule (1)(b) does not apply to the driver if, in the circumstances, it is reasonable—
- (a) not to display the light or sound the alarm; or
  - (b) for the vehicle not to be fitted or equipped with a blue or red flashing light or an alarm.

**306. Exemption for drivers of emergency vehicles**

A provision of the Road Rules does not apply to the driver of an emergency vehicle if—

- (a) in the circumstances—
  - (i) the driver is taking reasonable care; and
  - (ii) it is reasonable that the rule should not apply; and
- (b) if the vehicle is a motor vehicle that is moving—the vehicle is displaying a blue or red flashing light or sounding an alarm.

*Note* **Emergency vehicle** is defined in the dictionary, and **motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**307. Stopping and parking exemption for police and emergency vehicles and authorised persons**

- (1) A provision of Part 12 does not apply to the driver of a police vehicle or

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 307

emergency vehicle if, in the circumstances—

- (a) the driver is taking reasonable care; and
- (b) it is reasonable that the provision should not apply.

*Note 1* **Emergency vehicle** and **police vehicle** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 12 deals with restrictions on stopping and parking.

- (2) A provision of Part 12 does not apply to a driver who is an authorised person driving a vehicle in the course of his or her duty as an authorised person if, in the circumstances:—

- (a) the driver is taking reasonable care; and
- (b) it is reasonable that the provision should not apply.

- (3) In this rule—

**authorised person** includes—

- (a) person who is referred to in section 77(2)(b), or (e) or section 87(1A) or (1B)(c) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**; and
- (b) an officer who is referred to in section 77(4) of that Act.

### 308. **Exemption for police officers and emergency workers on foot**

A provision in Part 14 does not apply to a police officer or emergency worker acting in the course of his or her duty if, in the circumstances—

- (a) the police officer or emergency worker is taking reasonable care; and
- (b) it is reasonable that the provision should not apply.

*Note 1* **Emergency worker** and **police officer** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 14 provides rules for pedestrians.

### 309. **Exemption for drivers of trams etc.**

The following provisions do not apply to the driver of a tram, or a public bus travelling along tram tracks—

- Part 4 (Making turns), Division 1 (Left turns at intersections)
- rule 88 (Left turn signs)
- rule 89 (Right turn signs)
- rule 90 (No turns signs)
- rule 91 (No left turn and no right turn signs)



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 309

- rule 92 (Traffic lane arrows)
- rule 99 (Keep left and keep right signs)
- rule 100 (No entry signs)
- Part 9 (Roundabouts)
- Part 11 (Keeping left, overtaking and other driving rules), Divisions 2 (Keeping to the left), 3 (Overtaking), and 7 (Passing trams and safety zones)
- Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking).

*Note* **Public bus**, **tram** and **travelling along tram tracks** are defined in the dictionary.

### 310. *Exemption for road workers etc.*

- (1) A provision mentioned in subrule (2) does not apply to a person at the site of, and engaged in, roadworks if, in the circumstances—
- (a) it is not practicable for the person to comply with the provision; and
  - (b) sufficient warning of the roadworks has been given to other road users.

*Note* **Roadworks** is defined in subrule (4).

- (2) Subrule (1) applies to the following provisions—
- Part 4 (Making turns), Division 1 (Left turns at intersections) and Division 2 (Right turns (except hook turns) at intersections)
  - Part 7 (Giving way), except:
    - rule 67 (Stopping and giving way at a *stop sign* or stop line at an intersection without traffic lights)
    - rule 68 (Stopping and giving way at a *stop sign* or stop line at other places)
    - rule 69 (Giving way at a *give way sign* or give way line at an intersection)
    - rule 70 (Giving way at a *give way sign* at a bridge or length of narrow road)
    - rule 71 (Giving way at a *give way sign* or give way line at other places)
  - Part 8 (Traffic signs and road markings)
  - Part 11 (Keeping left, overtaking and other driving rules)
  - Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking)
  - rule 224 (Using horns and similar warning devices)
  - Part 14 (Rules for pedestrians), except rule 236(1) (which is about

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 310

causing a traffic hazard by moving into the path of an approaching vehicle)

- rule 264 (Wearing of seatbelts by drivers)
- rule 265 (Wearing of seatbelts by passengers 16 years old, or older)
- rule 268 (How persons must travel in or on a motor vehicle)
- rule 288 (Driving on a path)
- rule 289 (Driving on a nature strip)
- rule 290 (Driving on a traffic island)
- rule 295 (Motor vehicle towing another vehicle with a towline)
- rule 296 (Driving a vehicle in reverse)
- rule 297(2) (which requires a driver to have a clear view of the surrounding road and traffic)
- rule 298 (Driving with a person in a trailer).

(3) Rule 20 (Obeying the speed-limit) does not apply to a driver—

- (a) driving a snow-clearing vehicle and engaged in snow-clearing; or
- (b) driving a motor vehicle and engaged in speed zoning tests authorised by the Corporation.

(4) In this rule—

**roadworks** means—

- (a) construction or maintenance of a road; or
- (b) road cleaning; or
- (c) installation or maintenance work above or below a road; or
- (d) installation or maintenance of a traffic control device, traffic-related item or traffic monitoring device; or
- (e) a traffic survey authorised by the Corporation; or
- (f) a road surface survey test.

*Note* **Traffic control device** and **traffic-related item** are defined in the dictionary.

### 311. **Exemption for oversize vehicles**

- (1) A provision mentioned in subrule (2) does not apply to the driver of an oversize vehicle, or the driver of a vehicle escorting or piloting an oversize vehicle, if—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 311

- (a) it is not practicable for the driver to comply with the provision; and
- (b) the driver is taking reasonable care; and
- (c) the oversize vehicle is accompanied by an escort vehicle as defined in regulation 105 of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999.

*Note* **Oversize vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

(2) For subrule (1), the provisions are as follows—

- Part 7 (Giving way), except:
  - rule 67 (Stopping and giving way at a *stop sign* or stop line at an intersection without traffic lights)
  - rule 68 (Stopping and giving way at a *stop sign* or stop line at other places)
  - rule 69 (Giving way at a *give way sign* or give way line at an intersection)
  - rule 70 (Giving way at a *give way sign* at a bridge or length of narrow road)
  - rule 71 (Giving way at a *give way sign* or give way line at other places)
- Part 8 (Traffic signs and road markings)
- rule 111(3) (which is about entering a roundabout from the right marked lane or line of traffic)
- rule 116 (Obeying traffic lane arrows when driving in or leaving a roundabout)
- Part 11 (Keeping left, overtaking and other driving rules)
- Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking)
- rule 268 (How persons must travel in or on a motor vehicle)
- rule 288 (Driving on a path)
- rule 289 (Driving on a nature strip)
- rule 290 (Driving on a traffic island)
- rule 296 (Driving a vehicle in reverse)
- rule 297(2) (which requires a driver to have a clear view of the

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 312

surrounding road and traffic).

**312. Exemption for tow truck drivers**

- (1) It is a defence to the prosecution of the driver of a tow truck for an offence against a provision mentioned in subrule (2) if, at the time of the offence—
  - (a) the driver is engaged in loading, or connecting to, a vehicle to which this rule applies; and
  - (b) the driver is unable to comply with the provision; and
  - (c) the tow truck is displaying a flashing light; and
  - (d) the driver is acting safely.
- (2) For subrule (1), the provisions are as follows—
  - Part 4 (Making turns)
  - Part 6 (Traffic lights and twin red lights)
  - Part 7 (Giving way), Division 1 (Places with *stop signs*, stop lines, *give way signs* or give way lines)
  - Part 8 (Traffic signs and road markings)
  - Part 9 (Roundabouts)
  - Part 11 (Keeping left, overtaking and other driving rules)
  - Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking)
  - rule 288 (Driving on a path)
  - rule 289 (Driving on a nature strip)
  - rule 290 (Driving on a traffic island).
- (3) This rule applies to the following vehicles—
  - (a) a vehicle at the scene of a crash;
  - (b) a disabled vehicle;
  - (c) a vehicle unsafely or unlawfully parked that the driver is authorised to tow away.

*Note* **Crash** is defined in the dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**313. Exemption for postal vehicles**

The provisions in rule 186 (stopping in a mail zone) do not apply to the driver of a postal vehicle.

*Note* **Postal vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 314

**PART 20—TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES AND TRAFFIC-RELATED ITEMS****Division 1—General**

*Note* **Traffic control device** and **traffic-related item** are defined in the dictionary.

**314. Diagrams of traffic control devices, traffic-related items and symbols**

- (1) A diagram in the Road Rules of a traffic control device, traffic-related item, or symbol, represents a likeness of the device, item or symbol.
- (2) If there are 2 or more diagrams of a traffic sign in Schedules 2 and 3, or of a traffic-related item or symbol in Schedule 4, each diagram represents a likeness of a permitted version of the sign, item or symbol.

*Note 1* **Traffic sign** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* A number of traffic signs, traffic-related items or symbols have 2 or more permitted versions.

- (3) If a diagram of a traffic sign in Schedule 2 or 3, or of a traffic-related item or symbol in Schedule 4, is in black and white, the permitted version of the sign, item or symbol is in black and white only.
- (4) If a diagram of a traffic sign, traffic-related item or symbol in a rule of the Road Rules is in black and white and the sign, item or symbol is not in black and white only in Schedule 2, 3 or 4, the diagram is a black and white representation of the sign, item or symbol, and is not a permitted version of the sign, item or symbol.

*Note* The permitted version is the version shown in Schedule 2, 3 or 4 (which is in colour)—see rules 316(1)(a) and 320(1)(a).

**315. Legal effect of traffic control devices mentioned in the Road Rules**

- (1) A traffic control device of a kind mentioned in the Road Rules has effect for the Rules if—
  - (a) the device is on a road; and
  - (b) the device complies substantially with the Rules.

*Note 1* **Road** includes a road related area—see rule 11(2).

*Note 2* Rule 322(1) and (2) explain the meaning of a traffic control device on a road.

- (2) A traffic control device is taken to comply substantially with the Road Rules

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 316

unless the contrary is proved.

**316. When do traffic control devices comply substantially with the Road Rules**

- (1) A traffic sign complies substantially with the Road Rules if—
  - (a) it is a reasonable likeness of a diagram in Schedule 2 or 3 of that kind of traffic sign; or
  - (b) for a traffic sign of a kind for which there is not a diagram in Schedule 2 or 3—it complies substantially with a description of that kind of traffic sign in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol on the sign is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

*Note 1* **Traffic sign** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* The diagrams of traffic signs in Schedules 2 and 3 are in alphabetical order.

- (2) A road marking complies substantially with the Road Rules if it complies substantially with a description of that kind of road marking in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol in the road marking is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

*Note* **Road marking** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) A traffic control device (except a traffic sign or a road marking) complies substantially with the Road Rules if the device complies substantially with a description of that kind of traffic control device in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol on the device is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.
- (4) A traffic sign may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of traffic sign mentioned in the Road Rules even though—
  - (a) the dimensions of the sign, or of anything on the sign, are different; or
  - (b) the sign has additional information on or with it; or
  - (c) the number on the sign is different; or
  - (d) the sign has a different number of panels; or
  - (e) the sign is combined on a single panel with 1 or more other traffic signs; or
  - (f) for a parking control sign—words, figures, symbols, or anything else, on the sign are differently arranged; or
  - (g) for a *bus lane sign*, *emergency stopping lane only sign*, *one-way sign* or parking control sign—the sign has an arrow pointing in a different direction; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 316

- (h) for a *separated footpath sign* or an *end separated footpath sign*—the pedestrian and bicycle symbols are reversed; or
- (i) for a *road access sign*—information on or with the sign indicates (whether by different wording or in another way) that it applies to different or additional vehicles or persons; or
- (j) there is a variation in shade or brightness between a colour on the sign and the equivalent colour in the diagram.

*Example of subrule (4)(b)*

A *speed-limit sign* near a school may say that the sign has effect at certain times. This additional information does not prevent the sign being a reasonable likeness of the diagram of a *speed-limit sign* in Schedule 2.

*Example of subrule (4)(c)*

The diagram of the *area speed-limit sign* in Schedule 2 has the number "60". A particular *area speed-limit sign* may have another number e.g. "50". The different number on the sign does not prevent the sign being a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

*Examples of subrule (4)(d)*

1. A *school zone sign* may have the indicated speed limit, the words "school zone", and the times of operation, on a single panel or separate panels.
2. An *end bicycle path sign* may have the word "end" on a separate panel or on the same panel as the rest of the sign.

*Example of subrule (4)(e)*

A *no parking sign* that operates at certain times may be combined on a single panel with a *permissive parking sign* allowing pay parking at other times.

*Example of subrule (4)(f)*

A *permissive parking sign* limiting parking to 2 hours may have the time limit above, or below, the word "parking".

*Example of subrule (4)(i)*

The diagram of the *road access sign* in Schedule 2 says "no pedestrians bicycles animals beyond this point". The replacement of the word "bicycles" by the word "tractors" on a particular sign does not prevent the sign being a reasonable likeness of the diagram.

*Note* **Bicycle symbol**, **parking control sign**, **pedestrian symbol** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (5) A variable illuminated message sign may also be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of traffic sign in Schedule 2 or 3 even though the colour of

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 316

the sign, or of anything else on the sign, is different.

*Note* **Variable illuminated message sign** is defined in the dictionary.

*Example of standard sign and variable illuminated message sign*

## Speed-limit signs

Speed-limit sign  
(Standard sign)



Speed-limit sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)



- (6) A symbol on or in a traffic control device may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of symbol mentioned in the Road Rules even though the dimensions of the symbol, or of anything on the symbol, are different.
- (7) In this rule—  
**panel** includes a board, plate and screen.

**317. Information on or with traffic control devices**

- (1) A traffic control device may, by the use of words, figures, symbols or anything else, indicate any of the following—
- (a) the times, days or circumstances when it applies or does not apply;
  - (b) the lengths of road or areas where it applies or does not apply;
  - (c) the persons to whom it applies or does not apply;
  - (d) the vehicles to which it applies or does not apply;
  - (e) other information.

*Examples of circumstances*

- 1. A *speed-limit sign* may indicate that it applies when the lights at a children's crossing are flashing.
  - 2. A *speed-limit sign* may indicate that it applies when children are present.
- (2) In this rule—

**traffic control device** includes a board, device, plate, screen, word, figure, symbol, or anything else, with a traffic control device that provides information about the application of the traffic control device.

*Examples of information with a traffic control device*



## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 317

1. A plate erected immediately below a *no U-turn sign* indicating that the sign applies on Monday to Friday between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.
2. An illuminated board erected close to, but not next to, a *no entry sign* indicating that commercial trucks are permitted to pass the sign when the words on the board are illuminated.

*Note* **With** includes accompanying or reasonably associated with—see the definition in the dictionary.

**318. Limited effect of certain traffic control devices**

- (1) If information on a traffic control device indicates that the device applies during particular times, on particular days, in particular circumstances, to a particular length of road or area, or to particular persons or vehicles, the device has effect only for the indicated times, days, circumstances, length of road, area, persons or vehicles.

*Example*

A *shared zone sign* on a road into an area indicating that the sign applies on Monday to Friday between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

- (2) If information on a traffic control device indicates that the device does not apply during particular times, on particular days, in particular circumstances, to a particular length of road or area, or to particular persons or vehicles, the device does not have effect for the indicated times, days, circumstances, length of road, area, persons or vehicles.

*Examples*

1. A plate erected next to a *pedestrian crossing sign* at a place indicating that the sign does not apply on a particular day.
2. A board erected close to a *bus lane sign* above a marked lane indicating that the sign does not apply when the words on the board are illuminated.
- (3) If information on a traffic control device that is at a place indicates that it applies on a particular day of the week, the device does not have effect on a day that is a public holiday for the place unless information on the device states otherwise.

*Example*

If a *loading zone sign* indicates that it applies on Monday to Friday between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. and information on or with the sign does not indicate that it applies on public holidays, the sign does not have effect on any public holiday falling on a Monday to Friday.

*Note* **Public holiday** is defined in the dictionary.

- (4) In this rule—

**traffic control device** includes a board, device, plate, screen, word, figure,

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 319**

symbol, or anything else, with a traffic control device that provides information about the application of the traffic control device.

**319. *Legal effect of traffic-related items mentioned in the Road Rules***

- (1) A traffic-related item of a kind mentioned in the Road Rules has effect for the Rules if—
  - (a) the item is on a road, or on a vehicle on a road; and
  - (b) the item complies substantially with the Rules.
- (2) A traffic-related item is taken to comply with the Road Rules unless the contrary is proved.

*Note 1* **Road** includes a road related area—see rule 11(2).

*Note 2* Rule 322(1) and (2) explain the meaning of a traffic control device on a road.

**320. *When do traffic-related items comply substantially with the Road Rules***

- (1) A traffic-related item complies substantially with the Road Rules if—
  - (a) it is a reasonable likeness of a diagram in Schedule 4 of that kind of traffic-related item; or
  - (b) for a traffic-related item of a kind for which there is not a diagram in Schedule 4—it complies substantially with a description of that kind of traffic-related item in the Rules and, if the description includes a symbol for which there is a diagram in Schedule 4, the symbol on the item is a reasonable likeness of the diagram.
- (2) A traffic-related item may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of traffic-related item mentioned in the Road Rules even though—
  - (a) the dimensions of the item, or of anything on the item, are different; or
  - (b) the item has additional information.
- (3) A symbol on a traffic-related item may be a reasonable likeness of a diagram of a kind of symbol mentioned in the Road Rules even though the dimensions of the symbol, or of anything on the symbol, are different.

**321. *Meaning of information on or with traffic control devices and traffic-related items***

A word, figure, symbol or anything else used on or with a traffic control device

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 322

or traffic-related item has the same meaning as in the Road Rules.

*Note* Rule 347 and Schedule 1 deal with the meaning of certain abbreviations and symbols.

**322. References to traffic control devices and traffic-related items on a road etc.**

- (1) A traffic control device or traffic-related item above or near a road is taken to be on the road.

*Examples*

1. A *speed-limit sign* erected on a post at the side of a road is taken to be a *speed-limit sign* on the road.
2. A traffic lane arrow on a structure immediately above the road is taken to be a traffic lane arrow on the road.

- (2) However, the device or item is taken to be on the road only if it is clearly visible to road users to whom it is designed to apply.

*Example*

A *shared zone sign* erected on a post near the side of a road is a traffic sign on the road only if it is clearly visible to drivers driving on the road during the day and in normal weather conditions.

*Note* **Clearly visible** is defined in subrule (8).

- (3) A traffic control device or traffic-related item above or near an area or place is taken to be in or at the area or place.

*Examples*

1. Traffic lights erected outside the area of an intersection, but near that area, are taken to be traffic lights at the intersection.
2. A *hook turn only sign* fixed to a structure above a road that is close to, but before, an intersection is taken to be a *hook turn only sign* at the intersection.
3. A parking control sign near the side of a road is taken to be at the side of the road.
4. A parking control sign near the centre of a road is taken to be at the centre of the road.

- (4) However, the device or item is taken to be in or at the area or place only if it is clearly visible to road users to whom it is designed to apply.

*Example*

A *no right turn sign* suspended from wires above a road close to, but before, an intersection is a traffic sign at the intersection only if it is clearly visible to drivers approaching the intersection during the day and in normal weather conditions.

- (5) Without limiting subrule (3), a traffic control device or traffic-related item above or near a break in a dividing strip is taken to be at the break.

*Example*

A *no U-turn sign* erected in a dividing strip close to, but before, a break in the dividing strip is taken to be at the break.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 322

*Note* **Dividing strip** is defined in the dictionary.

- (6) However, the device or item is taken to be at the break only if it is clearly visible to road users to whom it is designed to apply.
- (7) A traffic control device or traffic-related item is taken to comply with subrule (2), (4) or (6) unless the contrary is proved.
- (8) In this rule—

**clearly visible** means—

- (a) for a traffic signal—clearly visible during the day and night in normal weather conditions; or
- (b) for another traffic control device or a traffic-related item—clearly visible during the day in normal weather conditions;

*Note* **Night** is defined in the dictionary.

**day** means the period between sunrise on a day and sunset on the same day;

**normal weather conditions** means weather conditions that are not hazardous weather conditions causing reduced visibility.

### 323. References to lights that are traffic signals

A reference in the Road Rules to a light that is, or is part of, traffic signals is a reference to a steady light, unless otherwise expressly stated.

*Note* **Traffic signals** is defined in the dictionary.

## Division 2—Application of traffic control devices to lengths of roads and areas

*Note* **Area**, **length** of road and **traffic control device** are defined in the dictionary.

### 324. Purpose of Division

- (1) This Division contains rules explaining when traffic control devices apply to lengths of road and areas.
- (2) Other relevant rules are found elsewhere in the Road Rules.

*Note* These rules include—

- rule 21(3)—length of road to which a *speed-limit sign* applies
- rule 22(2)—speed-limited area
- rule 23(2)—school zone

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 324

- rule 24(2)—shared zone
- rule 39(3)—length of road to which a *no U-turn sign* applies
- rule 93(2)—length of road to which a *no overtaking or passing sign* applies
- rule 97(2)—length of road to which a *road access sign* applies
- rule 98(2)—length of road to which a *one-way sign* applies
- rule 108(3)—length of road to which a *trucks and buses low gear sign* applies
- rule 130(3)—length of road to which a *keep left unless overtaking sign* applies
- rule 159(2)—length of road to which a traffic sign indicating a marked lane for a particular kind of vehicle applies
- rule 176(2) and (3)—length of road to which a *clearway sign* applies
- rule 177(3)—length of road to which a *freeway sign* applies
- rule 252(2)—length of road or footpath to which a *no bicycles sign*, or no bicycles road marking, applies.

**325. References to traffic control devices—application to lengths of road and areas**

In applying the Road Rules to a length of road or an area, a reference to a traffic control device is a reference to a traffic control device applying to the length of road or area, unless the contrary intention appears.

**326. When do traffic control devices apply to a length of road or area—the basic rules**

- (1) A traffic control device applies to a length of road or an area if—
  - (a) the device applies to the length of road or area under 1 or more provisions of the Road Rules; or
  - (b) the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that the device applies to the length of road or area.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A traffic control device does not apply to a length of road or an area if information on or with the device expressly indicates that it does not apply to the length of road or area.
- (3) Subrule (2) applies despite any other provision of this Division.
- (4) In subrule (1)(b)—

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 327

**the device** includes another traffic control device.

**327. Length of road to which a traffic sign (except a parking control sign) applies**

The length of road to which a traffic sign on a road (except a parking control sign) applies is worked out in the direction driven by a driver, or travelled by a pedestrian, on the road who faces the sign before passing it.

*Example*

Rule 21(3) provides that a *speed-limit sign* applies to the length of road beginning at the sign and ending at the nearest of a different *speed-limit sign*, an *end speed-limit sign*, or *speed derestriction sign*, and the end of the road. Only the nearest of those things, in the direction driven by a driver, or travelled by a pedestrian, who faces the sign before passing it, is relevant.

**Note 1** *Parking control sign* and *traffic sign* are defined in the dictionary.

**Note 2** Rule 332 deals with parking control signs that display an arrow. These signs apply to lengths of road.

**328. References to a traffic control device applying to a length of road**

If, under the Road Rules, a traffic control device on a road applies to a length of road, the device applies only to a length of road on that road, unless otherwise expressly stated.

*Example*

A *speed-limit sign* on a road does not apply to roads leading off from the road.

**Note** *Length* of road is defined in the dictionary.

**329. Traffic control devices applying to a marked lane**

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking) applies to a marked lane if—
  - (a) it is above the marked lane; or
  - (b) it is near the marked lane, and the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that it applies to the marked lane.

*Example*

An *emergency stopping lane only sign* applies to the marked lane indicated by the arrow on the sign.

**Note** *Marked lane*, *road marking* and *with* are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A road marking applies to a marked lane if it is on the surface of the lane.
- (3) However, a traffic control device does not apply to a marked lane if information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the marked lane.

*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 330**

- (4) In subrule (1)(b)—  
**the device** includes another traffic control device.

**330. Traffic control devices applying to a slip lane**

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking) applies to a slip lane if—
- (a) it is above the slip lane; or
  - (b) it is near the slip lane and on the left side of the slip lane; or
  - (c) it is near the slip lane, and the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that it applies to the slip lane.

*Note* **Road marking**, **slip lane** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A road marking applies to a slip lane if it is on the surface of the slip lane.
- (3) However, a traffic control device does not apply to a slip lane if information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the slip lane.
- (4) In subrule (1)(c)—  
**the device** includes another traffic control device.

**331. Traffic control devices applying to an intersection**

A traffic control device applies to an intersection if it is at the intersection and does not apply to a slip lane at the intersection, unless information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the intersection.

*Note 1* **Intersection**, **slip lane** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device at an area, including an intersection.

*Note 3* Rule 330 explains when a traffic control device applies to a slip lane.

**332. Parking control signs applying to a length of road**

- (1) If a parking control sign displays an arrow and is at the side of a road, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to the length of road between the sign and the nearest (in the direction indicated by the arrow) of the following—
- (a) a parking control sign at that side of the road that displays an arrow indicating the opposite direction;
  - (b) a yellow edge line on the road;
  - (c) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end—the end of the road.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 332

*Note 1* **Edge line, parking control sign, T-intersection** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device in or at an area or place.

- (2) If a parking control sign displays an arrow and is at the centre of a road or on a dividing strip, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to the length of road between the sign and the nearest (in the direction indicated by the arrow) of the following—
- (a) a parking control sign at the centre of the road or on the dividing strip that displays an arrow indicating the opposite direction;
  - (b) a yellow edge line on the road;
  - (c) if the road ends at a T-intersection or dead end—the end of the road.

*Note* **Centre of the road** and **dividing strip** are defined in the dictionary.

**333. Parking control signs applying to a length of road in an area to which another parking control sign applies etc.**

- (1) If a parking control sign that applies to a length of road is in an area to which another parking control sign applies in accordance with rule 335, the first parking control sign applies in the same way as it would apply if it were not in that area, and the second parking control sign does not apply to the length of road.

*Example*

Parking control signs that establish a loading zone or taxi zone may operate on a length of road in an area where parking is otherwise restricted to residents only by other parking control signs on each road into the area.

*Note* **Parking control sign** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If the area indicated by a people with disabilities road marking is in an area to which a parking control sign applies in accordance with rule 335, the road marking applies in the same way as it would apply if it were not in that area, and the parking control sign does not apply to the area indicated by the road marking.

*Note* **People with disabilities road marking** is defined in rule 203.

**334. How parking control signs apply to a length of road**



Road Rules - Victoria

r. 334

- (1) If a parking control sign applies to a length of road and there are parking bays on the length of road, the sign applies only to the parking bays, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise.

*Note* **Parking bay**, **parking control sign** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) If a parking control sign applies to a length of road, the sign is at the side of the road, and there are no parking bays to which the sign applies, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to the part of the road on the length of road that extends from the far side of the road (excluding any road related area) on that side of the road for—

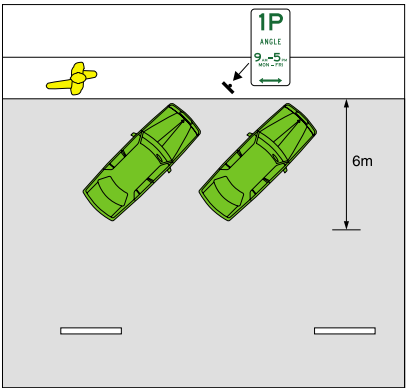
- (a) if the sign, or information on or with the sign, includes the words “angle parking” or “angle”—6 metres; or
- (b) in any other case—3 metres.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

*Examples*

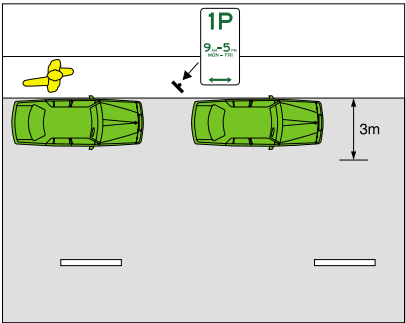
Example 1

Part of a road to which a parking control sign indicating angle parking applies



Example 2

Part of a road to which a parking control sign (except a sign indicating angle parking) applies



- (3) If a parking control sign applies to a length of road, the sign is at the centre of the road or on a dividing strip, and there are no parking bays to which the sign applies, then, unless information on or with the sign indicates otherwise, the sign applies to—

- (a) if the sign is at the centre of the road, but not on a dividing strip—the part of the road on that length of road that extends 3 metres from the centre of the road on each side of the road; or
- (b) if the sign is on a dividing strip—the dividing strip on that length of road and the part of the road on that length of road that extends 3 metres

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 335

from each edge of the dividing strip.

*Note 1* **Centre of the road** and **dividing strip** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 322(3) and (4) deal with the meaning of a traffic control device in or at an area or place.

**335. Traffic control devices applying to an area**

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking) applies to an area if—
- (a) it is in the area; and
  - (b) the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that the device applies to the area.

*Note 1* **Road marking** and **with** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 332 deals with parking control signs that display arrows. These signs apply to lengths of road.

- (2) A traffic control device (except a road marking) also applies to an area if—
- (a) there is an identical kind of traffic control device (the **first traffic control device**) on each road into the area; and
  - (b) the traffic control device is a traffic control device applying to an area, or information on or with the device indicates that it applies to an area; and
  - (c) information on or with a traffic control device on each road out of the area indicates that the first traffic control device no longer applies or that the area has ended.

*Examples of traffic control devices applying to an area*

- 1. A *school zone sign* (in some circumstances—see rule 23).
- 2. A *shared zone sign*.
- 3. A *no stopping sign* or *no parking sign* with the word “area”.
- 4. A *permissive parking sign* with the words “parking area”

- (3) A road marking applies to an area if—
- (a) it is on the surface of the area; and
  - (b) the road marking, the position of the road marking, or information in or with the road marking, indicates that the road marking applies to the area.
- (4) However, a traffic control device does not apply to an area if information on or with the device expressly indicates that the device does not apply to the area.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 335

- (5) A parking control sign that applies to an area applies to parking bays on each length of road in the area, and to other parts of each length of road, as if it were a parking control sign that applied only to that length of road.

*Note 1* **Parking bay** and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 334 sets out how a parking control sign that applies to a length of road also applies to parking bays and other parts of the road.

- (6) In this rule—

**road**, in subrule (2)(a) and (c) and for an area of road, does not include a road related area;

**the device**, in subrule (1)(b), includes another traffic control device;

**the road marking**, in subrule (3)(b), includes another traffic control device.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13.

**336. How separated footpath signs and separated footpath road markings apply**

- (1) A *separated footpath sign*, or separated footpath road marking, on a footpath applies in the way set out in this rule.

*Note* **Footpath** is defined in the dictionary, and **separated footpath** and **separated footpath road marking** are defined in rule 239.

- (2) The part of the footpath to the left of the centre of the footpath is designated—

- (a) if a pedestrian symbol is on the left side of the sign or the path—for the use of pedestrians; or
- (b) if a bicycle symbol is on the left side of the sign or the path—for the use of bicycles.

*Note* **Bicycle**, **bicycle symbol** and **pedestrian symbol** are defined in the dictionary, and **pedestrian** is defined in rule 18.

- (3) The part of the footpath to the right of the centre of the footpath is designated—

- (a) if a pedestrian symbol is on the right side of the sign or the path—for the use of pedestrians; or
- (b) if a bicycle symbol is on the right side of the sign or the path—for the use of bicycles.

**Division 3—Application of traffic control devices to persons**

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 338

*Note* **Traffic control device** is defined in the dictionary.

**337. Purpose of Division**

This Division explains when a traffic control device applies to a person.

**338. References to traffic control devices—application to persons**

In applying the Road Rules to a person, a reference to a traffic control device is a reference to a traffic control device applying to the person, unless the contrary intention appears.

**339. When do traffic control devices apply to a person—the basic rules**

- (1) A traffic control device applies to a person if—
  - (a) the device applies to the person under a provision of this Division; or
  - (b) the device, the position of the device, or information on or with the device, indicates that the device applies to the person.

*Note* **With** is defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A traffic control device does not apply to a person if information on or with the device expressly indicates that it does not apply to the person.
- (3) Subrule (2) applies despite any other provision of this Division.
- (4) In subrule (1)(b)—  
**the device** includes another traffic control device.

**340. Traffic control devices (except road markings and parking control signs)**

- (1) A traffic control device (except a road marking or parking control sign) applies to a person if—
  - (a) the device faces the person; or
  - (b) the person has passed the device and the device faced the person as the person approached it.

*Note 1* **Parking control sign** and **road marking** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 341 deals with road markings, and rule 346 with parking control signs.

- (2) However, the device does not apply to the person if the position of the device indicates that it does not apply to the person.

*Examples*

## Road Rules - Victoria

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**r. 341**

1. If a driver is driving in a marked lane of a multi-lane road, a traffic lane arrow above another marked lane does not apply to the driver.
2. If a driver is turning left using a slip lane at an intersection, a traffic light on the right side of the slip lane does not apply to the driver.
3. If a driver is driving on a two-way road, a *speed-limit sign* facing only traffic travelling in the opposite direction does not apply to the driver.

### **341. Road markings**

A road marking on the surface of a road applies to a person on the road unless the position of the road marking indicates that it does not apply to the person.

#### *Examples*

1. If a driver is driving on a road that is not a multi-lane road or one-way road, a road marking to the right of the centre of the road does not apply to the driver.
2. If a driver is driving in a marked lane of a multi-lane road, a road marking in another marked lane does not apply to the driver.

*Note* **Road marking** is defined in the dictionary.

### **342. Traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to a length of road**

- (1) A traffic sign (except a parking control sign) that applies to a length of road and to drivers applies to a driver driving on the length of road if the driver is driving in the same direction as a driver on the road who faces the sign before passing it.

*Note* **Length of road**, **parking control sign** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A traffic sign that applies to a length of road and to pedestrians applies to a pedestrian travelling on the length of road if the pedestrian is travelling in the same direction as a pedestrian on the road who faces the sign before passing it.
- (3) The traffic sign applies to the driver or pedestrian even though the driver or pedestrian does not pass the sign.

#### *Example*

If a driver turns from a side road or private land onto a length of road to which a traffic sign applies, the traffic sign applies to the driver even though the driver does not pass the sign.

### **343. Traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to an area**

- (1) A traffic sign (except a parking control sign) that applies to an area and to drivers applies to a driver driving on any road in the area.

*Note 1* **Area**, **parking control sign** and **traffic sign** are defined in the dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 343

*Note 2* Rule 342 deals with traffic signs (except parking control signs) applying to a length of road, and rule 346 deals with the application of parking control signs to lengths of road and areas.

*Note 3* **Road** includes a road related area—see rule 11(2).

- (2) A traffic sign that applies to an area and to pedestrians applies to a pedestrian on any road in the area.
- (3) The traffic sign applies to the driver or pedestrian even though the driver or pedestrian does not pass the sign.

*Example*

The *shared zone signs* on the roads into a shared zone apply to a driver who starts a journey inside the shared zone.

#### 344. **Traffic control devices applying to a driver in a marked lane**

A traffic control device applying to a marked lane applies to a driver approaching, in or leaving the marked lane unless the position of the device indicates that it does not apply to the driver.

*Example*

An overhead lane control device above a marked lane that the driver does not face as the driver approaches it does not apply to the driver.

*Note 1* **Marked lane** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 329 deals with when a traffic control device applies to a marked lane.

#### 345. **Traffic control devices applying to a driver in a slip lane**

A traffic control device applying to a slip lane applies to a driver approaching, in or leaving the slip lane.

*Note 1* **Slip lane** is defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 330 deals with when a traffic control device applies to a slip lane.

#### 346. **Parking control signs**

- (1) A parking control sign that applies to a length of road applies to a driver on the length of road.

*Note 1* **Length** of road and **parking control sign** are defined in the dictionary.

*Note 2* Rule 332 deals with parking control signs with arrows. These signs apply to lengths of road.

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*Road Rules - Victoria***r. 347**

- (2) A parking control sign that applies to an area applies to a driver in the area.

*Note* **Area** is defined in the dictionary.

- (3) A parking control sign applies to a driver mentioned in subrule (1) or (2) even though the driver does not pass the sign.

**PART 21—GENERAL****347. *Meaning of abbreviations and symbols***

Schedule 1 provides the meaning of certain abbreviations and symbols used in the Road Rules and on traffic control devices and traffic-related items.

*Note* **Traffic control device** and **traffic related item** are defined in the dictionary.

**348. *References to a driver doing something etc.***

If the context permits, a reference in the Road Rules to a driver doing or not doing something is a reference to the driver causing the driver's vehicle to do or not to do the thing.

*Example*

The reference in rule 27 to a driver turning left at an intersection is a reference to the driver causing the driver's vehicle to turn left at the intersection.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

**349. *References to certain kinds of roads***

A reference in the Road Rules to a road of a particular kind is a reference to a road of that kind at any relevant place.

*Example*

Rule 31 deals with a driver starting a right turn at an intersection from a road (except a multi-lane road). The rule applies to a particular driver only if the road from which the driver is turning is not a multi-lane road at the intersection. In applying the rule to the driver, it is irrelevant that the road is, or is not, a multi-lane road at another place away from the intersection.

**350. *References to stopping or parking on a length of road etc.***

- (1) A driver stops or parks on a length of road, or in an area, if the driver stops or parks the driver's vehicle so any part of the vehicle is on the length of road or in the area.

*Note* **Area**, **driver's vehicle** and **length** of road are defined in the dictionary.

- (2) A driver stops or parks within a particular distance from, before, or after,

## Road Rules - Victoria

r. 350

something if the driver stops or parks the driver's vehicle so any part of the vehicle is within that distance.

*Example for subrule (2)*

Rule 190 provides that a driver must not stop on a road within 10 metres before or after a safety zone. The example diagram in rule 190 shows a vehicle stopped so part of the vehicle is within 10 metres of the zone. For rule 190, the vehicle is taken to be stopped within 10 metres of the zone.

- (3) A driver stops or parks on or across a driveway or other way of access for vehicles if the driver stops or parks the driver's vehicle so that any part of the vehicle is on or across the driveway or way of access.

- (4) In this rule—

**park** has the same meaning as in Part 12;

**stop** has the same meaning as in Part 12.

*Note 1* Part 12 deals with restrictions on stopping and parking.

*Note 2* **Park** and **stop** are defined in the dictionary. The definitions apply for Part 12.

**351. References to left and right**

- (1) In applying the Road Rules to a person, a reference to **left** is a reference to—
- (a) in relation to the person—the left-hand side of the person; or
  - (b) in relation to a line, sign or anything else—the left-hand side of the line, sign or other thing when viewed from the person's perspective.
- (2) In applying the Road Rules to a person, a reference to **right** is a reference to—
- (a) in relation to the person—the right-hand side of the person; or



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 1

- (b) in relation to a line, sign or anything else—the right-hand side of the line, sign or other thing when viewed from the person’s perspective.
- (3) A driver drives to the left, or right, of a line, sign or anything else only if the driver’s vehicle is completely to the left, or right, of the line, sign or other thing.

Note **Driver’s vehicle** is defined in the dictionary.

SCHEDULES  
SCHEDULE 1  
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS  
(rule 347)

Abbreviation/Symbol	Meaning
MON	Monday
TUE	Tuesday
WED	Wednesday
THU	Thursday
FRI	Friday
SAT	Saturday
SUN	Sunday
JAN	January
FEB	February
MAR	March
APR	April
JUN	June
JUL	July
AUG	August
SEP	September
OCT	October
NOV	November
DEC	December
A.M.	the time after midnight and ending at noon
P.M.	the time after noon and ending at midnight
HOLS	holidays
MAX	maximum
MINS	minutes
PUB	public
VEH	vehicle

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

t	tonnes
m	metres
km	kilometres
km/h	kilometres per hour
°	degree

SCHEDULE 2  
STANDARD AND COMMONLY USED TRAFFIC SIGNS  
(rule 316)

Area speed-limit sign  
(rule 22)



Bicycle lane sign  
(rules 153, 252)



Bicycle parking sign  
(rule 201)



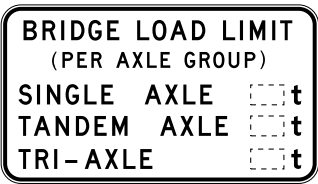
Bicycle path sign  
(rules 239, 242, 252)



Bridge load limit (gross mass) sign  
(rule 103)



Bridge load limit  
(mass per axle group) sign  
(rule 103)



Bus lane sign

Buses must enter sign

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

(rule 154)



Bus zone sign  
(rule 183)



(rule 107)



Children crossing flag  
(rule 80)



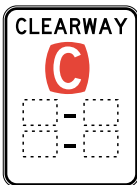
Children's crossing sign  
(rule 80)



Clearance sign  
(rule 102)



Clearway sign  
(rule 176)



Emergency stopping lane only sign  
(rule 95)



End area speed-limit sign  
(rule 22)

End bicycle lane sign  
(rule 153)

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2



End bicycle path sign  
(rule 239)



End bus lane sign  
(rule 154)



End clearway sign  
(rule 176)



End freeway sign  
(rules 97, 177)



End keep left unless overtaking sign  
(rule 130)



End no bicycles sign  
(rule 252)



End no overtaking or passing sign  
(rule 93)

End road access sign  
(rules 97, 229)

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2



End school zone sign  
(rule 23)



End separated footpath sign  
(rule 239)



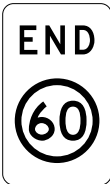
End shared path sign  
(rule 242)



End shared zone sign  
(rule 24)



End speed-limit sign  
(rule 21)



End tram lane sign  
(rule 155)



End transit lane sign

End transit lane sign

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

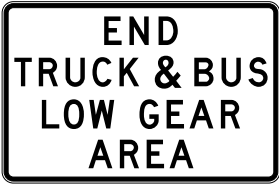
(End transit lane (T2) sign)  
(rule 156)



(End transit lane (T3) sign)  
(rule 156)



End trucks and buses low gear sign  
(rule 108)



End truck lane sign  
(rule 157)



End trucks use left lane sign  
(rule 159)



Freeway sign  
(rule 177)



Freeway sign  
(rule 177)



Give way sign  
(rules 69, 70, 71, 122)



Gross load limit sign  
(rule 103)

Hand-held stop sign  
(rules 80, 101)

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2



Hand-held stop sign  
(rules 80, 101)



Hook turn only sign  
(rule 34)



Keep left sign  
(rule 99)



Keep left unless overtaking sign  
(rule 130)



Keep right sign  
(rules 99, 135)



Left lane must turn left sign  
(rule 88)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

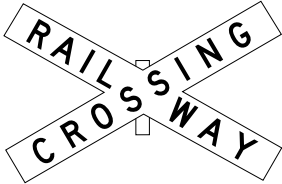
Left turn on red after stopping sign  
(rule 59)



Left turn only sign  
(rule 88)



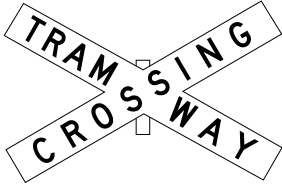
Level crossing sign  
(rule 120)



Level crossing sign  
(rule 120)



Level crossing sign  
(rule 120)



Loading zone sign  
(rule 179)



Low clearance sign  
(rule 102)



Mail zone sign  
(rule 186)



Median turning lane sign  
(rule 86)

Minibus zone sign  
(rule 184)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2



Motor bike parking sign  
(rule 202)



No bicycles sign  
(rules 239, 242, 252)



No buses sign  
(rule 106)



No entry sign  
(rule 100)



No hook turn by bicycles sign  
(rule 36)



No left turn sign  
(Standard sign)  
(rule 91)



No left turn sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)

No overtaking on bridge sign  
(rule 94)

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

(rule 91)



No overtaking or passing sign  
(rule 93)



No parking sign  
(for a length of road)  
(rule 168)



No parking sign  
(for an area)  
(rule 168)



No pedestrians sign  
(rule 228)



No right turn sign  
(Standard sign)  
(rule 91)



No right turn sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)  
(rule 91)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

No stopping sign  
(for a length of road)  
(rule 167)



No stopping sign  
(for an area)  
(rule 167)



No trucks sign  
(rule 104)



No turns sign  
(rule 90)



No U-turn sign  
(Standard sign)  
(rule 39)



No U-turn sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)  
(rule 39)



One-way sign  
(rule 98)



Park in bays only sign  
(rule 211)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

(rule 81)



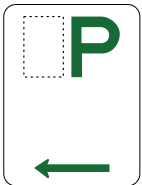
(rules 230, 234)



People with disabilities parking sign  
(rule 203)



Permissive parking sign  
(for a length of road)  
(rule 204)



Permissive parking sign  
(for a length of road)  
(rule 204)



Permissive parking sign  
(for an area)  
(rule 204)



Permissive parking sign displaying a  
people with disabilities symbol  
(for a length of road)  
(rule 203)



Permissive parking sign displaying a  
people with disabilities symbol  
(for an area)  
(rule 203)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

Permit zone sign  
(rule 185)



Right lane must turn right sign  
(rule 89)



Right turn only sign  
(rule 89)



Road access sign  
(rules 97, 229)



Roundabout sign  
(rule 109)



Safety zone sign  
(rules 162, 190)



Separated footpath sign  
(rules 239, 252)



School zone sign  
(rule 23)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

Shared path sign  
(rules 242, 252)



Shared zone sign  
(rule 24)



Speed derestriction sign  
(rule 21)



Speed-limit sign  
(Standard sign)  
(rules 21, 316)



Speed-limit sign  
(Variable illuminated message sign)  
(rules 21, 316)



Stop here on red arrow sign  
(rule 56)



Stop here on red signal sign  
(rule 56)



Stop sign  
(rules 67, 68, 121)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

Taxi zone sign  
(rule 182)



Traffic light-stop sign  
(rule 63)



Tram lane sign  
(rule 155)



Transit lane sign  
(Transit lane (T2) sign)  
(rule 156)



Transit lane sign  
(Transit lane (T3) sign)  
(rule 156)



Truck lane sign  
(rule 157)



Trucks and buses low gear sign  
(rule 108)



Trucks must enter sign  
(rule 105)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 2

Trucks use left lane sign  
(rule 159)



Truck zone sign  
(rule 180)

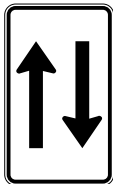




Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 3

Two-way sign  
(rules 98, 132, 136)



Works zone sign  
(rule 181)



**SCHEDULE 3**  
**OTHER VICTORIAN PERMITTED TRAFFIC SIGNS**  
(rule 316)

*Note* The traffic signs in this Schedule are alternative versions of the signs in Schedule 2. These signs are not included in the Australian Standard AS 1742 (Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices), but are still in use in Victoria.

Area speed-limit sign  
(rule 22)



Bicycle lane sign  
(rules 153, 252)



Bicycle path sign  
(rules 239, 242, 252)



Bus lane sign  
(rule 154)



Bus lane sign

Buses must enter sign

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 3

(rule 154)



(rule 107)



End area speed-limit sign  
(rule 22)



End bicycle lane sign  
(rule 153)



End bicycle path sign  
(rule 239)



End bus lane sign  
(rule 154)



End bus lane sign  
(rule 154)



End freeway sign  
(rules 97, 177)



End separated footpath sign

End shared path sign

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 3

(rule 239)



(rule 242)



End shared zone sign  
(rule 24)



End tram lane sign  
(rule 155)



End transit lane sign  
(rule 156)



Freeway sign  
(rule 177)



Freeway sign  
(rule 177)



Keep right sign  
(rules 99, 135)



Left turn only sign

Left turn only sign

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 3

(rule 88)



(rule 88)



Median turning lane sign  
(rule 86)



No entry sign  
(rule 100)



No entry sign  
(rule 100)



No entry sign  
(rule 100)



No entry sign  
(rule 100)



No left turn sign  
(Standard sign)  
(rule 91)



No parking sign  
(for a length of road)

No parking sign  
(for an area)

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 3

(rule 168)



(rule 168)



No right turn sign  
(Standard sign)  
(rule 91)



No right turn sign  
(rule 91)



No stopping sign  
(for a length of road)  
(rule 167)



No stopping sign  
(for an area)  
(rule 167)



No U-turn sign  
(Standard sign)  
(rule 39)



One-way sign  
(rule 98)



Permissive parking sign  
(for a length of road)

Permissive parking sign  
(for a length of road)

Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 3

(rule 204)



(rule 204)



Permissive parking sign  
(for an area)  
(rule 204)



Permissive parking sign  
(for an area)  
(rule 204)



Right turn only sign  
(rule 89)



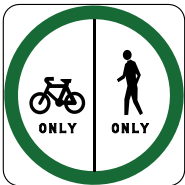
Right turn only sign  
(rule 89)



Road access sign  
(rules 97, 229)



Separated footpath sign  
(rules 239, 252)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 3

Shared path sign  
(rules 242, 252)



Shared zone sign  
(rule 24)



Tram lane sign  
(rule 155)



Transit lane sign  
(Transit lane (T2) sign)  
(rule 156)



Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 4

Trucks must enter sign  
(rule 105)



Two-way sign  
(rules 98, 132, 136)



**SCHEDULE 4**  
**SYMBOLS AND TRAFFIC—RELATED ITEMS**  
(rule 320)

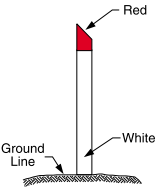
Do not overtake turning vehicle sign  
(rules 28, 32, 143)



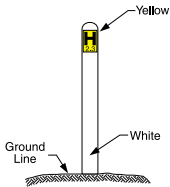
Do not overtake turning vehicle sign  
(rules 28, 32, 143)



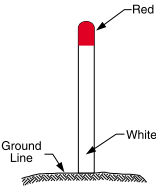
Fire hydrant indicator (example)  
(rule 194)



Fire hydrant indicator (example)  
(rule 194)



Fire plug indicator (example)  
(rule 194)



Give way to buses sign  
(rule 77)





Road Rules - Victoria

Schedule 4

Green bicycle symbol  
(rule 260)



Green pedestrian symbol  
(rule 231)



People with disabilities symbol  
(rule 203)



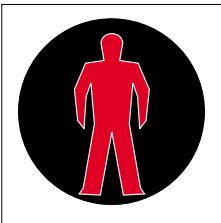
People with disabilities symbol  
(rule 203)



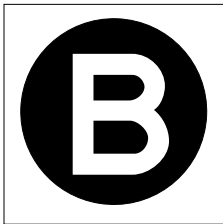
Red bicycle symbol  
(rule 260)



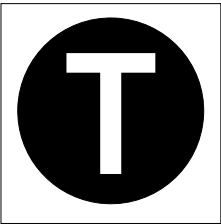
Red pedestrian symbol  
(rule 231)



White B-light  
(rule 285)



White T-light  
(rule 278)



## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

Yellow bicycle symbol  
(rule 261)



## DICTIONARY

(rule 4)

**adjacent land**, for a road, means land next to the road (whether or not it adjoins the road), but does not include a road or road related area.

*Note 1* **Land** includes premises or a part of premises—see the definition in this dictionary.

*Note 2* **Road** is defined in rule 12, and **road related area** is defined in rule 13.

**approaching**, for a driver, means approaching from any direction.

**approved bicycle helmet** means a bicycle helmet of a type that is approved, for the Road Rules, by the Corporation by notice published in the Government Gazette.

**area** includes—

- (a) a bridge; and
- (b) a network of roads; and
- (c) a slip lane.

*Note* **Slip lane** is defined in this dictionary.

**authorised person**, for a provision of the Road Rules means—

- (a) a person authorised in writing by the Corporation; or
- (b) an officer of the Department of Infrastructure authorised in writing by the Secretary to the Department of Infrastructure—

to be an authorised person for the Rules or the provision.

*Note* there are special definitions of **authorised person** in rules 203 and 307.

**bicycle** means a vehicle with 1 or more wheels that is built to be propelled by human power through a belt, chain or gears (whether or not it has an auxiliary motor), and—

- (a) includes a pedicab, penny-farthing, scooter, tricycle and unicycle; but
- (b) does not include a wheelchair, wheeled recreational device, wheeled

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

toy, or any vehicle with an auxiliary motor capable of generating a power output over 200 watts (whether or not the motor is operating).

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15, and **wheelchair**, **wheeled recreational device** and **wheeled toy** are defined in this dictionary.

**bicycle crossing light** means a green, yellow or red bicycle crossing light.

*Note* **Green bicycle crossing light**, **yellow bicycle crossing light** and **red bicycle crossing light** are defined in this dictionary.

**bicycle crossing lights** means a device designed to show a bicycle crossing light, or 2 or more bicycle crossing lights at different times.

*Note* **Bicycle crossing light** is defined in this dictionary.

**bicycle lane** see rule 153.

**bicycle path** see rule 239.

**bicycle path road marking** see rule 239.

**bicycle symbol** means a symbol consisting of a picture of a bicycle.

*Note* The symbol is, for example, used in a **bicycle lane sign**, a **bicycle path sign** and a **separated footpath sign**—see Schedule 2.

**B light** means a red, white or yellow B light.

*Note* **Red B light**, **white B light** and **yellow B light** are defined in this dictionary.

**B lights** means a device designed to show a B light, or 2 or more B lights at different times.

**built-up area**, in relation to a length of road, means an area in which there are buildings on land next to the road, or there is street lighting, at intervals not over 100 metres for a distance of at least 500 metres or, if the road is shorter than 500 metres, for the whole road.

*Note* **Length of road** is defined in this dictionary.

**bus lane** see rule 154.

**bus zone** see rule 183.

**centre of the road**, for a driver on a two-way road, means the far right side of the part of the road used by traffic travelling in the same direction as the driver.

**changes direction** see rule 45.

**children's crossing** see rule 80.

**combination** means a group of vehicles consisting of a motor vehicle connected to 1 or more vehicles.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**continuing road**, for a T-intersection, means the road (except a road related area) that meets the terminating road at the T-intersection.

*Note* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **terminating road** and **T-intersection** are

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

defined in this dictionary.

**Corporation** means the Roads Corporation.

**Council**, for a road, road related area, land or place, means the Council (within the meaning of the **Local Government Act 1989**) within the municipal district of which the road, area, land or place, or the relevant part of that road, area, land or place, is situated.

**courier vehicle** means a motor bike or other motor vehicle of less than 3 tonnes tare which is operating for the purpose of providing courier services and is clearly identified by a courier vehicle sign. The courier vehicle sign must appear on both sides of the motor vehicle, or on both sides or the rear of the motor bike and must—

- (a) be painted onto the body of the vehicle, excluding windows and roof racks (whether or not permanent); or
- (b) consist of letters, symbols or signs which are permanently affixed, other than by magnetic means, to the body of the vehicle, excluding windows and roof racks (whether or not permanent).

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in this dictionary, and **motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**courier vehicle sign**, for a vehicle, means a sign which includes the word “courier” (with or without other words or symbols), the letters which are—

- (a) at least 50 millimetres high; and
- (b) of proportional width; and
- (c) in clear contrast with the background; and
- (d) distinctly legible at a distance of five metres.

**crash** includes—

- (a) a collision between 2 or more vehicles; and
- (b) any other accident or incident involving a vehicle in which a person is killed or injured, property is damaged, or an animal in someone's charge is killed or injured.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**crossing** means a children's crossing, level crossing, marked foot crossing or pedestrian crossing.

*Note* **Children's crossing** is defined in rule 80, **level crossing** is defined in rule 120, **marked foot crossing** is defined in this dictionary, and **pedestrian crossing** is defined in rule 81.

**delivery vehicle** means a motor bike or other motor vehicle of less than 3 tonnes tare which is operating for the purpose of providing commercial services and is clearly identified by a delivery vehicle sign. The delivery vehicle sign must appear on both sides of the motor vehicle, or on both sides or the rear of the motor bike and must—

- (a) be painted onto the body of the vehicle; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

- (b) consist of letters, symbols or signs which are permanently affixed to the body of the vehicle, other than by magnetic means.

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in this dictionary, and **motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**delivery vehicle sign**, for a vehicle, means a sign which includes a business name or company name (with or without other words or symbols), in letters which are—

- (a) at least 50 millimetres high; and
- (b) of proportional width; and
- (c) in clear contrast with the background; and
- (d) distinctly legible at a distance of five metres.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**dividing line** means a road marking formed by a line, or 2 parallel lines, whether broken or continuous, designed to indicate the parts of the road to be used by vehicles travelling in opposite directions.

*Note* **Road marking** is defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**dividing strip** means an area or structure that divides a road lengthways, but does not include a nature strip, bicycle path, footpath or shared path.

*Note* **Bicycle path** is defined in rule 239, **footpath** and **nature strip** are defined in this dictionary, and **shared path** is defined in rule 242.

**drive** includes be in control of.

**driver** see rules 16 and 19.

**driver's vehicle**, for a driver, means the vehicle being driven by the driver.

**edge line**, for a road, means a line marked along the road at or near the far left or far right side of the road and, in this definition, road does not include a road related area.

**emergency stopping lane** see rule 95.

**emergency vehicle** means—

- (a) a vehicle operated by or on behalf of and under the control of—
  - (i) an ambulance service created by section 23 of the **Ambulance Services Act 1986** or listed in Schedule 1 to that Act; or
  - (ii) an ambulance service created under a law in force in another State or in a Territory of the Commonwealth that the Minister, by notice published in the Government Gazette, declares to be an ambulance service to which this paragraph applies;

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

- (b) a vehicle operated as an ambulance by the Australian Defence Force;
- (c) a fire service unit under the control of—
  - (i) the Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board; or
  - (ii) the Department of Natural Resources and Environment; or
  - (iii) the Country Fire Authority; or
  - (iv) the Australian Defence Force;
- (d) a vehicle under control of the State Emergency Service;
- (e) a vehicle being used to convey an officer of the Corporation or of the Department of Infrastructure engaged in connection with the enforcement of—
  - (i) the **Road Safety Act 1986**; or
  - (ii) the **Transport Act 1983**—in accordance with sections 216 and 217 of the **Transport Act 1983**;
- (f) a vehicle being used to convey a member of the Australian Army engaged in connection with emergency ordnance disposal procedures.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**emergency worker** means—

- (a) the driver of, or passenger in, an emergency vehicle being operated or used in connection with the performance by that person of emergency services in the course of duty (paid or voluntary), whether in relation to a fire or a medical or other emergency; or
- (b) a pedestrian performing emergency services in the course of duty (paid or voluntary), whether in relation to a fire or a medical or other emergency.

**enter** an intersection or crossing, for the driver of a vehicle or a train, means enter the intersection or crossing with any part of the vehicle or train.

*Note* **Crossing** and **intersection** are defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**footpath**, except in rule 13(1), means an area open to the public that is designated for, or has as one of its main uses, use by pedestrians.

*Note* Rule 13 defines **road related area**.

**freeway** see rule 177.

**give way**, for a driver or pedestrian, means—

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

- (a) if the driver or pedestrian is stopped—remain stationary until it is safe to proceed; or
- (b) in any other case—slow down and, if necessary, stop to avoid a collision.

**give way line** means a broken line that is marked across all or part of a road and is not part of a marked foot crossing.

*Note 1* **Marked foot crossing** is defined in this dictionary.

*Note 2* There is an example of a give way line in rule 69.

**green bicycle crossing light** means an illuminated green bicycle symbol as shown in the diagram in Schedule 4.

*Note* **Bicycle symbol** is defined in this dictionary.

**green pedestrian light** means—

- (a) an illuminated green pedestrian symbol; or
- (b) the word “walk” illuminated in green (whether or not flashing).

*Note* **Green pedestrian symbol** is defined in this dictionary.

**green pedestrian symbol** means a symbol consisting of a picture of a pedestrian as shown in the diagram in green in Schedule 4.

**green traffic arrow** means an illuminated green arrow.

**green traffic light** means an illuminated green disc.

**halfway around**, for a roundabout, see rule 110.

**hazard warning lights** means a pair of yellow direction indicator lights fitted to a vehicle in accordance with the standards for registration within the meaning of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999 that display regular flashes of light at the same time, and at the same rate, as each other, but does not include warning lights fitted, in accordance with those standards, to a bus used for carrying children.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**high-beam**, for a headlight fitted to a vehicle, means that the headlight is built or adjusted so, when the vehicle is standing on level ground, the top of the main beam of light projected is above the headlight's low-beam.

*Note* **Low-beam** is defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**hook turn** see rules 34 and 35.

**intersection** means the area where 2 or more roads (except any road related area) meet, and includes—

- (a) any area of the roads where vehicles travelling on different roads might collide; and
- (b) the area of any slip lane where the roads meet—

but does not include any road related area.

*Note* **Road** is defined in rule 12, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, **slip lane** is defined

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**keep clear marking** see rule 96.

**land** includes premises or a part of premises.

**left**, for a person or in relation to something, see rule 351(1) and (3).

**left change of direction signal** means a change of direction signal given in accordance with rule 47.

**left traffic lane arrows** means traffic lane arrows applying to a marked lane that indicate only a direction to the left.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **traffic lane arrows** are defined in this dictionary.

**length**, of road, includes—

- (a) a marked lane or a part of a marked lane; and
- (b) another part of a length of road.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in this dictionary.

**level crossing** see rule 120.

**loading zone** see rule 179.

**low-beam**, for a headlight fitted to a vehicle, means that the headlight is built or adjusted so, when the vehicle is standing on level ground, the top of the main beam of light projected is—

- (a) not higher than the centre of the headlight, when measured 8 metres in front of the vehicle; and
- (b) not over 1 metre higher than the level where the vehicle is standing, when measured 25 metres in front of the vehicle.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**mail zone** see rule 186.

**marked foot crossing** means an area of a road—

- (a) at a place with pedestrian lights facing pedestrians crossing the road and traffic lights facing vehicles driving on the road; and
- (b) indicated by a different road surface, or between 2 parallel continuous or broken lines, or rows of studs or markers, on the road surface substantially from one side of the road to the other.

*Example of a different road surface*

The area of road could be indicated by brick paving across a bitumen road.

*Note* **Pedestrian lights** and **traffic lights** are defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**marked lane** means an area of a road marked by continuous or broken lines, or rows of studs or markers, on the road surface that is designed for use by a single line of vehicles.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.



## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

**mechanical signalling device** means a device fitted to a vehicle in accordance with the standards for registration within the meaning of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999.

**median strip** means a dividing strip designed or developed to separate vehicles travelling in opposite directions.

*Note* **Dividing strip** is defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**median strip parking area** means a parking area on or in a median strip.

*Note* **Parking area** is defined in this dictionary.

**minibus zone** see rule 184.

**motor bike** means a motor vehicle with 2 wheels, and includes—

- (a) a 2-wheeled motor vehicle with a sidecar attached to it that is supported by a third wheel; and
- (b) a motor vehicle with 3 wheels that is ridden in the same way as a motor vehicle with 2 wheels.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**motor trike** means a motor vehicle with 3 wheels that is ridden in the same way as a motor vehicle with 2 wheels but does not include a 2-wheeled motor vehicle with a sidecar attached to it that is supported by a third wheel.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**multi-lane road**, for a driver, means a one-way road, or a two-way road, with 2 or more marked lanes (except bicycle lanes) that are—

- (a) on the side of the dividing line or median strip where the driver is driving; and
- (b) for the use of vehicles travelling in the same direction.

*Note* **Bicycle lane** is defined in rule 153, **dividing line**, **marked lane**, **median strip**, **one-way road** and **two-way road** are defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**nature strip**, except in rule 13(1), means an area between a road (except a road related area) and adjacent land, but does not include the shoulder of the road or a bicycle path, footpath or shared path.

*Note 1* **Adjacent land** and **footpath** are defined in this dictionary, **bicycle path** is defined in rule 239, **road** and **shoulder** are defined in rule 12, and **shared path** is defined in rule 242.

*Note 2* Rule 13 defines a **road related area**.

**night** means the period between sunset on one day and sunrise on the next day.

**no bicycles road marking** means a road marking consisting of a bicycle symbol with a diagonal line across it, or the words "no bicycles", or both the symbol and the words.

*Note* **Bicycle symbol** and **road marking** are defined in this dictionary.

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

**obstruction** includes a traffic hazard, but does not include a vehicle only because the vehicle is stopped in traffic or is travelling more slowly than other vehicles.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**oncoming vehicle**, for a driver, means a vehicle approaching the driver travelling in the opposite direction to the direction in which the driver is driving.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**one-way road** means a road with 1 or more marked lanes, all of which are for the use of vehicles travelling in the same direction.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**overhead lane control device** means an overhead lane control sign or signal.

**overhead lane control sign** means a traffic sign displaying a red diagonal cross that is installed on a structure over a road or part of a road.

*Note* **Traffic sign** is defined in this dictionary.

**overhead lane control signal** means—

- (a) an illuminated red diagonal cross (whether or not flashing); or
- (b) an illuminated white, green or yellow arrow pointing downwards or indicating 1 or more directions.

**overhead lane control signals** means a device on a structure over a road, or part of a road, that is designed to display an overhead lane control signal, or 2 or more overhead lane control signals.

**oversize vehicle** means a class 1 vehicle within the meaning of the Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 1999.

**overtake**, for a driver, means the action of—

- (a) approaching from behind another driver travelling in the same marked lane or line of traffic; and
- (b) moving into an adjacent marked lane or line of traffic (whether or not the lane or line of traffic is for drivers travelling in the same direction); and
- (c) passing the other driver while travelling in the adjacent marked lane or line of traffic.

*Note* **Marked lane** is defined in this dictionary.

**painted island** means an area of a road, surrounded by a line or lines (whether broken or continuous), on which there are stripes marked on the road surface in white or another colour contrasting with the colour of the road.

**park**, in Part 12 and for a driver, includes stop and allow the driver's vehicle to stay (whether or not the driver leaves the vehicle).

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in this dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 12 deals with restrictions on stopping and parking.

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

**parking area** means a length of road or area designed for parking vehicles.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**parking area for people with disabilities** see rule 203.

**parking bay** means an area for parking a single vehicle (other than a combination) that is indicated by—

- (a) road markings consisting of lines, studs or other similar devices; or
- (b) a different road surface.

*Note* **Combination** and **road marking** are defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**parking control sign** means any of the following—

- (a) a *bicycle parking sign*;
- (b) a *bus zone sign*;
- (c) a *clearway sign*;
- (d) a *loading zone sign*;
- (e) a *mail zone sign*;
- (f) a *minibus zone sign*;
- (g) a *motor bike parking sign*;
- (h) a *no parking sign*;
- (i) a *no stopping sign*;
- (j) a *people with disabilities parking sign*;
- (k) a *permissive parking sign*;
- (l) a *permit zone sign*;
- (m) a *taxi zone sign*;
- (n) a *truck zone sign*;
- (o) a *works zone sign*.

**parking permit for people with disabilities** means a parking permit issued by a Council in accordance with the Code for the Disabled Persons Parking Scheme as published by the Corporation in the Government Gazette from time to time, or a similar permit issued in another State or a Territory, that includes a people with disabilities symbol and the words “parking permit for people with disabilities”.

*Note* **People with disabilities symbol** is defined in this dictionary.

**part of the road used by the main body of moving vehicles** means the area of the road, except—

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

- (a) any road related area; and
- (b) if the road has 1 or more service roads—the area of any service road.

*Note 1* **Road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **service road** is defined in this dictionary.

*Note 2* A **road related area** includes any shoulder of the road—see rule 13.

**pedestrian** see rule 18.

**pedestrian crossing** see rule 81.

**pedestrian lights** means a device designed to show, at different times, a green or red pedestrian light.

*Note* **Green pedestrian light** and **red pedestrian light** are defined in this dictionary.

**pedestrian symbol** means a symbol consisting of a picture of a pedestrian.

*Note* The symbol is, for example, used in a *separated footpath sign*—see Schedule 2.

**people with disabilities road marking** see rule 203.

**people with disabilities symbol** means a picture of a person seated in a wheelchair as shown in the diagrams in Schedule 4.

**permit zone** see rule 185.

**police officer** means a member of the police force of Victoria.

**police vehicle**, for a provision of the Road Rules, means any vehicle driven by a person who is—

- (a) a police officer; and
- (b) driving the vehicle in the course of his or her duties as a police officer.

*Note 1* **Police officer** is defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

*Note 2* **Drive** includes be in control of—see the definition in this dictionary.

**portable warning triangle** means a portable warning triangle of a type approved by the Corporation, by notice published in the Government Gazette, for the Road Rules that is capable of—

- (a) producing a clear red warning light visible at a distance of 200 metres from the device; or
- (b) showing a red reflection of light from a headlamp attached to a motor vehicle approaching the portable device between sunset and sunrise visible at a distance of 200 metres from the device.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**postal vehicle**, for a provision of the Road Rules, means a vehicle driven by a person who is—

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

- (a) a postal worker for the provision; and
- (b) driving the vehicle in the course of his or her duties as a postal worker.

*Note 1* **Postal worker** is defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

*Note 2* **Drive** includes be in control of—see the definition in this dictionary.

**postal worker**, means an employee of Australia Post or any other person who is engaged by Australia Post to deliver post.

**public bus** means a bus operated for the purposes of—

- (a) a regular passenger service within the meaning of the **Public Transport Competition Act 1995**; or
- (b) a road transport passenger service within the meaning of that Act along a fixed route on a regular basis by or on behalf of—
  - (i) the Department of Education; or
  - (ii) a school or tertiary institution including a parent group associated with the school—

to carry students to or from a school or tertiary institution.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**public holiday**, for a place, means a public holiday appointed under the **Public Holidays Act 1993**.

**public minibus**, for a provision of the Road Rules, means a motor vehicle operated for the purposes of a road transport passenger service within the meaning of the **Public Transport Competition Act 1995** that is included in a class of motor vehicles declared by the Corporation, by notice published in the Government Gazette, to be a public minibus for the Rules, or the provision.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**red bicycle crossing light** means an illuminated red bicycle symbol (whether or not flashing) as shown in the diagram in Schedule 4.

*Note* **Bicycle symbol** is defined in this dictionary.

**red B light** means an illuminated red B.

**red pedestrian light** means—

- (a) an illuminated red pedestrian symbol (whether or not flashing); or
- (b) the words “don’t walk” illuminated in red (whether or not flashing).

*Note* **Red pedestrian symbol** is defined in this dictionary.

**red pedestrian symbol** means a symbol consisting of a picture of a pedestrian as shown in the diagram in red in Schedule 4.

**red T light** means an illuminated red T.

**red traffic arrow** means an illuminated red arrow.

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

**red traffic light** means an illuminated red disc.

**ride**, for the rider of a motor bike or animal-drawn vehicle, includes be in control of.

*Note* **Motor bike** is defined in this dictionary.

**rider** see rule 17.

**right**, for a person or in relation to something, see rule 351(2) and (3).

**right change of direction signal** means a change of direction signal given in accordance with rule 49.

**right traffic lane arrows** means traffic lane arrows applying to a marked lane that indicate only a direction to the right.

*Note* **Marked lane** and **traffic lane arrows** are defined in this dictionary.

**road** see rules 11(2) and 12.

**road marking** means a word, figure, symbol, mark, line, raised marker or stud, or something else, on the surface of a road to direct or warn traffic, but does not include a painted island.

*Note* **Painted island** is defined in this dictionary.

**road related area** see rule 13.

**road user** see rule 14.

**roundabout** see rule 109.

**safety zone** see rule 162.

**school zone** see rule 23.

**separated footpath** see rule 239.

**separated footpath road marking** see rule 239.

**service road** means the part of a road that—

- (a) is separated from other parts of the road by a dividing strip that is not designed or developed, wholly or mainly, to separate vehicles travelling in opposite directions; and
- (b) is—
  - (i) designed or developed to be used, wholly or mainly, by traffic servicing adjacent land; or
  - (ii) indicated to be a service road by information on or with a traffic control device on the road.

*Note* **Adjacent land**, **dividing strip**, **traffic**, **traffic control device** and **with** are defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**shared path** see rule 242.

**shared zone** see rule 24.

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

**shoulder** see rule 12.

**slip lane** means an area of road for vehicles turning left that is separated, at some point, from other parts of the road by a painted island or traffic island.

*Note* **Painted island** and **traffic island** are defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**special purpose lane** means a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane, that is a bicycle lane, bus lane, emergency stopping lane, tram lane, transit lane or truck lane.

*Note* **Bicycle lane** is defined in rule 153, **bus lane** is defined in rule 154, **emergency stopping lane** is defined in rule 95, **marked lane** is defined in this dictionary, **tram lane** is defined in rule 155, **transit lane** is defined in rule 156, and **truck lane** is defined in rule 157.

**speed-limited area** see rule 22.

**stop**, in Part 12 and for a driver, includes park, but does not include stop to reverse the driver's vehicle into a parking bay or other parking space.

*Note 1* **Driver's vehicle**, **park** and **parking bay** are defined in this dictionary.

*Note 2* Part 12 deals with restrictions on stopping and parking.

**stop line** means a continuous line that—

- (a) is marked across all or part of a road; and
- (b) is not part of a marked foot crossing or a keep clear marking.

*Note 1* **Keep clear marking** is defined in rule 96, and **marked foot crossing** is defined in this dictionary.

*Note 2* There is an example of a stop line in rule 67.

**straight ahead** includes substantially straight ahead.

**T-intersection** means an intersection where 2 roads meet (whether or not at right angles) and one of the roads ends.

*Note* **Intersection** is defined in this dictionary.

**T light** means a red, white or yellow T light.

*Note* **Red T light**, **white T light** and **yellow T light** are defined in this dictionary.

**T lights** means a device designed to show a T light, or 2 or more T lights at different times.

**taxi** has the meaning as “taxi-cab” as in Part VI of the **Transport Act 1983**.

**taxi zone** see rule 182.

**terminating road**, for a T-intersection, means—

- (a) if a road (except a road related area) at the intersection is designated by traffic signs or road markings, or in another way, as a road that ends at the intersection—that road; or
- (b) in any other case—a road (except a road related area) that ends at the intersection.

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

*Note* **Road** is defined in rule 12, **road related area** is defined in rule 13, and **T-intersection** is defined in this dictionary.

**tractor** means a motor vehicle that is a tractor by virtue of a declaration under section 3(2)(c) of the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

*Note* **Motor vehicle** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**traffic** includes vehicles and pedestrians.

*Note* **Pedestrian** is defined in rule 18, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**traffic arrow** means a green, white or red traffic arrow, or a yellow traffic arrow (whether or not flashing).

*Note* **Green traffic arrow, red traffic arrow, white traffic arrow** and **yellow traffic arrow** are defined in this dictionary.

**traffic arrows** means a device installed with traffic lights that is designed to show a traffic arrow, or 2 or more traffic arrows at different times.

**traffic control device** means a traffic sign, road marking, traffic signals, or other device, to direct or warn traffic on, entering or leaving a road.

*Note* Various terms used in this definition are defined in this dictionary.

**traffic island** means a structure on a road to direct traffic, but does not include a road marking or painted island.

*Note* **Painted island** and **road marking** are defined in this dictionary.

**traffic lane arrows** means a traffic sign, road marking or device that displays arrows indicating 1 or more directions and is designed to apply to 1 or more marked lanes, but does not include traffic arrows.

*Note* **Marked lane, road marking, traffic arrow** and **traffic sign** are defined in this dictionary.

**traffic light** means a green traffic light, or a red or yellow traffic light (whether or not flashing).

*Note* **Green traffic light, red traffic light** and **yellow traffic light** are defined in this dictionary.

**traffic lights** means a device designed to show a traffic light, or 2 or more traffic lights in a vertical arrangement and at different times, and includes any traffic arrows installed with or near the device.

**traffic lights pole** means a pole or other structure on which traffic lights are installed.

**traffic-related item** means any of the following—

- (a) a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign*;
- (b) a *give way to buses sign*;
- (c) a fire hydrant indicator or fire plug indicator.



## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

*Note* Examples of a fire hydrant indicator and fire plug indicator are shown in Schedule 4.

**traffic sign** means a board, plate, screen, or another device, whether or not illuminated, displaying words, figures, symbols or anything else to direct or warn traffic on, entering or leaving a road, and includes a children crossing flag, a *hand-held stop sign*, a parking control sign and a variable illuminated message sign, but does not include traffic signals.

*Note* Various terms used in this definition are defined in this dictionary.

**traffic signals** means bicycle crossing lights, B lights, overhead lane control signals, pedestrian lights, T lights, traffic arrows, traffic lights or twin red or yellow lights.

*Note* Various terms used in this definition are defined in this dictionary.

**train** has the same meaning as railway locomotive or railway rolling stock has in the **Road Safety Act 1986**.

**tram** has the same meaning as tram-car in the **Road Safety Act 1986**. However, a reference in the Road Rules to a tram includes a reference to a light rail vehicle.

**tram lane** see rule 155.

**tram tracks** includes a rail designed for a light rail vehicle to run on.

**transit lane** see rule 156.

**travelling along tram tracks**, for a bus, means being driven along the area where the tram tracks are laid on behalf of a body to whom the tram tracks are leased.

*Note* **Bus** is defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **tram tracks** is defined in this dictionary.

**trolley** includes a shopping trolley and any other kind of handcart.

**truck** means a rigid motor vehicle that is principally constructed as a load carrying vehicle. However, a reference in the Road Rules to a truck does not include a reference to—

- (a) a motor vehicle, other than a prime mover, with a GVM not greater than 4·5 tonnes; or
- (b) a prime mover with a GCM not greater than 4·5 tonnes; or
- (c) a bus, tram or tractor.

*Note* **Bus**, **GCM**, **GVM**, **motor vehicle** and **prime mover** are defined in the **Road Safety Act 1986**, and **tram** and **tractor** are defined in this dictionary.

**truck lane** see rule 157.

**truck zone** see rule 180.

**turning lane** means a marked lane, or the part of a marked lane, for vehicles travelling in one direction to which—

- (a) a *left turn only sign*, a *left lane must turn left sign* or left traffic lane arrows apply; or

## Road Rules - Victoria

## Dictionary

- (b) a *right turn only sign*, a *right lane must turn right sign* or right traffic lane arrows apply.

*Note* **Left traffic lane arrows**, **marked lane** and **right traffic lane arrows** are defined in this dictionary, and **vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**twin red lights** means a device showing, in a horizontal or diagonal arrangement, 2 illuminated red discs that flash alternately.

**twin yellow lights** means a device showing, in a horizontal or diagonal arrangement, 2 illuminated yellow discs that flash alternately.

**two-way road** means a road for use by vehicles travelling in opposite directions.

*Note* **Vehicle** is defined in rule 15.

**U-turn** means a turn made by a driver so that the driver's vehicle faces in approximately the opposite direction from which it was facing immediately before the turn was made, but does not include a turn made at a roundabout.

*Note* **Driver's vehicle** is defined in this dictionary, and **roundabout** is defined in rule 109.

**variable illuminated message device** means a device designed to display, and to change or turn off from time to time by electronic or optical means, illuminated words, figures, symbols, or anything else, to direct or warn traffic on, entering or leaving a road, but does not include traffic signals.

*Note* **Traffic** is defined in this dictionary.

**variable illuminated message sign** means the illuminated words, figures, symbols, or other things, displayed at any relevant time on a variable illuminated message device.

**vehicle** see rule 15.

**wheelchair** means a chair mounted on 2 or more wheels that is built to transport a person who is unable to walk or has difficulty in walking, but does not include a pram, stroller or trolley.

*Note* **Trolley** is defined in this dictionary.

**wheeled recreational device** means a wheeled device, built to transport a person, propelled by human power or gravity, and ordinarily used for recreation or play, and—

- (a) includes rollerblades, rollerskates, a skateboard or similar wheeled device; but
- (b) does not include a golf buggy, pram, stroller or trolley, or a bicycle, wheelchair or wheeled toy.

*Note* **Bicycle**, **trolley**, **wheelchair** and **wheeled toy** are defined in this dictionary.

**wheeled toy** means a child's pedal car, scooter or tricycle or a similar toy, but only when it is being used only by a child who is under 12 years old.

Road Rules - Victoria

**Dictionary**

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**white B light** means an illuminated white B as shown in the diagram in Schedule 4.

**white T light** means an illuminated white T as shown in the diagram in Schedule 4.

**white traffic arrow** means an illuminated white arrow.

**with**, for information about the application of a traffic control device, includes accompanying or reasonably associated with the device.

**works zone** see rule 181.

**yellow bicycle crossing light** means an illuminated yellow bicycle symbol (whether or not flashing) as shown in the diagram in Schedule 4.

*Note* **Bicycle symbol** is defined in this dictionary.

**yellow B light** means an illuminated yellow B.

**yellow T light** means an illuminated yellow T.

**yellow traffic arrow** means an illuminated yellow arrow.

**yellow traffic light** means an illuminated yellow disc.

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